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Colorado Springs, Colorado

Colorado College
The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.
Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. C. Gillette, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.
For information as to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the Courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy
Cutler Academy is the Associate Preparatory School of Colorado College in which students are prepared for an American College. Address
M. C. GILLE, Principal.

For Wmange.
Scabbies. Lice.
Insects
Use non-poisonous disinfectant, Kresol—but for cattle and sheep dip this is efficient and safe; can be used cold; sure death to insects of all kinds and excels as a spray for trees and shrubs.
Wm. CLARK, Florist.
Agent for El Paso County.
Manufactured by the
ANTISEPTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
722 15th Street, Denver, Colorado

ZIMMERMAN'S
CHICAGO BAKERY
103 South Tejon Street.
Visitors to Colorado Springs will find at the above place the best and cheapest Restaurant, lunch and bakery in the city.

BOYD PARK JEWELRY CO.
JEWELRY & SILVER SMITHS
103 South Tejon Street, DENVER

of quack nostrums. 'Castiglione has ever been one of the most interesting among the figures of an age crowded with prodigies. We plucke ourselves upon our mother wit—Yankee wit—we are not misanthropes, but carry in mind the history of the state which has rescued us? We alternately blame and praise the newspapers; they are precisely what we make them. They will neither grow wiser and better, or cease ceasing to be what they are. More society is fiction. There will become mere vehicles of intercommunication; the editor only a 'few hours in advance of his readers in the knowledge of current events. Meanwhile he is not misanthropic, but carry in mind and heart those pregnant words of Emerson: 'We live in a very low state of the world and pay unwilling tribute to governments founded on force.' 'The society is fiction. Zimmerman education, religion may be voted in or out . . . the law is only a memorandum. . . . The statute stands there to say, yesterday we agreed to . . . the history of the state, sketches in coarse outline the progress of thought, and follows at a distance the delicacy of culture and aspiration. . . . In the end, all shall be well.'

HANNA WITHDRAWS HIS OPPOSITION
By Associated Press.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 28.—Senator Hanna has decided to withdraw no further opposition to the proposed resolution in the coming Republican state convention in connection the candidacy of President Roosevelt for another term.
This action was decided upon late this afternoon. When asked if he had heard from President Roosevelt, Hanna referred to the discussion concerning his attitude in connection with the resolution, Senator Hanna made the following statement to the Associated Press representative: "I am in receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt which indicates to me his desire to have the endorsement of the Ohio state convention of his administration and candidacy. In view of this I shall not oppose the action by the convention, and I have telegraphed the President to that effect."
Senator Hanna positively declined to further discuss the subject, insisting that the brief statement above quoted fully covered the matter.
It is the general belief, however, among those close to the senator that he still doubts the advisability of the adoption of a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's candidacy by this year's convention. But, it is pointed out, in deference to the president's judgment and expressed wishes, Mr. Hanna demonstrated that his original position in the matter was at no time promoted by personal antagonism to President Roosevelt.

HUNDRED FAMILIES OF SALINA DELIVERED FROM HOMES BY FLOOD
By Associated Press.
Salina, Kan., May 26.—This city is tonight the scene of the worst flood in its history, fully a hundred families have been driven from their homes and the extent of damage is estimated to be hundreds of thousands of dollars. Another heavy rain fell tonight, making four inches of rain that has fallen here during the last 24 hours. The northwestern portion of the city is entirely submerged and the women and children were rescued from their homes in boats.
The Missouri Pacific grade on the west is holding back a large and threatening body of water. If the water succeeds in crossing the tracks, the entire western portion of the town will be under water. A passenger train on the Lincoln branch of the Union Pacific is held between two washouts two miles north of here. The passengers were brought to this city on handcars. The Union Pacific tracks for three miles west of here are washed out and all traveling trains are running over the Rock Island from Lincoln Junction, Colo., to Manhattan, Kan. The Union Pacific station here is surrounded by water and the railroad yards are flooded.

The entire district, for miles northwest and southwest from the station is flooded. As far as the eye can reach the wheat fields have been transformed into

WATCH REPAIRING THAT WILL PLEASE YOU

missioners, Denver, Colorado, May 13, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that S. M. Buzard, whose postoffice address is Falcon, Colo., on March 18, 1903, filed application No. 3222 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described land, to-wit:

Section 16, Township 13 N, Range 102 W, all of Sec. 16, Township 13 South, Range 102 West, 113.33 acres.

No other applications to lease the above described public lands are on file. Application for said land will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication May 11, 1903.

MARK G. WOODRUFF, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

Last Insertion June 11, 1903.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 1, 1903.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. L. Ahlers and John Lennox, comprising the firm of Ahlers & Lennox, proprietors of the Colorado Springs Creamery, is hereby dissolved. The business of said firm will be continued by John Lennox, who is authorized to collect all accounts due and to become due to the said firm.

J. L. AHLERS.
JOHN LENNOX.

First publication May 14, 1903.
Last publication June 14, 1903.

Subscribe for the Gazette.

MINERAL SPRING FOUND ON THE SHORT LINE

With the report of City Chemist F. H. Martin yesterday of an analysis of water from a spring on the Short Line railroad 16 1/2 miles from Colorado Springs, a new mineral spring which promises to become a noted health resort on the road was given publicity. Chemist Martin procured a sample of the water, which has been known among ranchmen in the vicinity for years, and found that it contained in grains per quart:

Potassium Sulphate.....	0.75
Sodium Sulphate.....	4.0
Magnesium Sulphate.....	4.5
Calcium Chloride.....	1.50
Sodium Chloride.....	2.00
Barium Sulphate.....	0.04
Lithium Chloride.....	0.01

The report concludes: "As a laxative, diuretic, stomachic and general tonic I consider it a most excellent water, containing a combination that is not only agreeable to the taste, but is easily assimilated, with desirable results. "The above salts are as they are actually combined in the water and not as the usual water analysis is given, in incompatible salts. "F. H. Martin."

The report shows that Colorado Springs has within easy distance, waters that resemble the famous springs at Carlsbad, Germany, and the parties interested in the discovery believe that the state will have another "spa," the curative properties of the water serving to bring debilitated and ill persons to the springs, which are located in a beautiful grove near Fountain creek, which flows within 200 feet of the springs. Fountain creek flows through a canon, the walls of which are 1,000 feet high. The spot is one-half mile from Cathedral station, and the scenery is described as impressive, and affording one of the most picturesque views on the railroad. Fountain creek has a succession of cascades and waterfalls. Sugar loaf mountain is within walking distance, towering over 1,700 feet higher than the surrounding mountains. A good trail leads to the top, from which point Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Florence can be distinctly seen. The Short Line trains make the trip from Colorado Springs in 65 minutes, passing through some of the grandest scenery on the line. This allows visitors to spend several hours at the spring and return in ample time for dinner the same evening.

A movement is on foot to make the springs a summer resort. Those who have used the water, claim its action, which is that of a mild laxative, pleasant to the taste, is similar to that obtained from one of the celebrated springs near Carlsbad. The water contains sulphates and chlorides which act directly upon the stomach and kidneys and is beneficial to digestion and all troubles of those organs.

ENGINEER CASE FEARS A WATER Famine UNLESS IT CAN BE BROUGHT FROM PEAK

There is grave danger of a water scarcity during the coming summer, according to the report of City Engineer E. W. Case, who returned from an inspection of the water system, yesterday. "Unless we are able to get some water into Lake Moraine," he said yesterday afternoon, "it is more than probable that the city council will be compelled to prohibit the sprinkling of lawns during the hottest part of the summer months. Most of the snow during the last winter fell on the western slope of Pike's Peak, and there is less water in the reservoirs than there has been for some time. Lake Moraine is filled from the drainage on the east slope, and we are now using as much, if not more water than is running into it. It is a serious situation, and unless we can get some water into the reservoirs, the water on the eastern slope is not sufficient to fill it."

On the west slope the reservoirs are mostly filled; reservoir No. 2 is full, reservoir No. 3 is full, and reservoir No. 4 is full. Reservoir No. 8 will be filled within about 10 days. We are using between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons of water a day, however, and our pipe line connecting these reservoirs with the city carries only about 4,000,000. Under the circumstances the outlook for the summer is rather discouraging to say the least."

There is a feasible remedy for the conditions, and that is the bringing of sufficient water from the western slope onto the eastern side of the divide, and turning it into Lake Moraine. There is, practically speaking, 1,000,000,000 gallons of water on the west slope that will go to waste unless we can devise some means of bringing part of it across to this side. This would be an easy matter if we had our proposed water tunnel built. These extensions include the building of a dam across Beaver creek, the stream through which the water of the west slope is carried, and the driving of a tunnel through the divide, to carry this stored water into a pipeline, and through it into the city. We have not been able to sell our bonds for this purpose, however, and even if we had the money at this time it would be years before we could complete the work involved in the extensions."

Our course seems to be the opening and repairing of the old McShane ditch, which has been unused since the construction of the water tunnel. This ditch was used at one time for the carrying of the water across the divide, and can be used again for the same purpose. It will require several weeks' work but it will enable us to get some water into the reservoirs, and we can only hope that warmer weather will set in so as to cause a freshet in the mountains."

"This condition stands between us and a sufficient water supply for the summer. We will recommend the opening of the McShane ditch, and it is probable that the water committee will order the work begun at once. It is necessary that we get some water into the reservoirs in shape for the water when the snow begins to melt."

The city engineer, his assistant, Will D. Waltman, and Assistant Water Commissioner J. A. Hopkins spent several days in the mountains making an examination of the conditions. The statement made by Mr. Case yesterday is the result of this trip, and the recommendations above outlined are based on their findings.

FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE SUMMER THROGS.

The famous Tent City on Coronado Beach, California, will be duplicated on a small scale near South Cheyenne canyon by a company of Colorado Springs people this summer. The plan is to provide, within easy distance of the city, a summer resort under canvas, which will not only do a general hotel business, but will entertain guests throughout the entire season.

In the past summers it has occasionally been a difficult proposition to accommodate all the tourists who arrive at Colorado Springs. There have been days when it has been difficult to secure any accommodation at hotels or boarding houses and the projectors of the South Cheyenne tent city have taken this into consideration. There will be no necessity this year, which promises, from indications received by the railroad companies, to be the greatest tourist year in the history of the city, for tourists to be hunting lodgings. Some of the largest boarding house keepers are interested in the movement, and the matter has been laid before the officials of the Short Line. The railroad will run a service to South Cheyenne canon and is considering the erec-

THE OLD RELIABLE



There is no substitute

completely around, throwing the occupants of the buggy onto the sidewalk in front of the Mining Exchange building.

The horse was being driven by W. M. Ware, living at 111 Noma street, Ivywild. His little daughter, Maude, and her friend, Mable Williams, were in the buggy with him. Clyde McLeary, of the fire department, was standing in the door of the fire station when the occupants of the buggy were thrown. The buggy was driven by the fire station where it was found. Ware was badly injured, and his right arm was broken. He was taken home. Ware is employed at Tucker's restaurant and was on his way to work when the accident happened.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF SHUTTING HARNESS.

Constable Schellenberger, in the shadow of the first Christian church, 214 North Nevada, last evening saw a young man cut the harness of the equipage of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brown, and then before he could prevent him, slash the harness of the owner's horse. Schellenberger seized the man in the act. He gave his name as Ralph Parker.

The police say Parker is the ring leader of the gang that has been stealing harness and cutting harness at churches and Sunday evenings for some weeks past. They believe his arrest will result in breaking up a practice that has become annoyingly frequent. They state that Parker is a young man, about 20 years of age, and is a member of the gang. He is a member of the gang, and is a member of the gang.

Since horses and harnesses began to disappear from the hitching posts in front of churches and Sunday evenings, Officer Schellenberger has been at work on the case. Last evening he stationed himself in the deep shadow near the door of the first Christian church in his pocket he carried a double-edged dirk knife, a 45-caliber Colt's revolver, with an eight-inch barrel, 12 new flashlights, such as are used by trout fishermen, and a quantity of wire snips. He also carried a "pony" jewelry, and a lot of stuff, every pocket yielded clean stumps, enough to fill a hat. Schmidt could give no intelligent explanation of the night work, but he held the chief's instructions to leave town and will be held for investigation.

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"I have always heard that there is nothing too small to steal," said the man who knows, "but I never fully realized the truth of the statement until I was thrown into contact with the people who go to several for the sake of a new hotel label for their trunk or suit case. I knew that men with a hobby will beg, borrow or steal for the sake of it, but it never occurred to me that the label-collecting fad was of sufficient importance for anyone to resort to the methods that I believe are considered quite honorable in other phases of fandom."

"Well, I found out."

"I was stationed in Arizona, where all the tourists who go to the Grand canon stop. By the way, did you know that the railroad going to the canon has a label that it sticks on all the baggage that it takes there? Not that this is any necessity for it at all, but so many people asked so persistently for it that the road had one made, a big one in bright colors. You ought to see how pleased people are when they see the big, gaudy thing gleaming on their bags. Many of them ask for two or three extra ones, so they may take them to their friends."

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"Anyway the woman seemed to be so. She walked around and around it, and presently, when she thought no one was looking, tried the edges to see how tight it was pasted. Then she disappeared for a moment. When she came back she was accompanied by a Swede boy, a hanger-on at the station, who could not speak a word of English, and to whom a dime was ample remuneration for his soul or anything else. By means of signs and a great deal of gesticulation and running back and forth she made the boy understand that the particular Coronado label was to be removed from the steamer trunk and put on her own Saratoga, which stood near the platform. After the boy got through his head what she wanted, and had seen the flash of a dime, he got a little water and went to work, while she patrolled the platform around him."

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The prisoner is of German extraction, 28 years old, and claims to have been employed in the mines at Leadville. The police, however, believe they have a confidence man under arrest. When he was taken into custody, he was carrying a 45-caliber Colt's revolver, a 45-caliber Colt's revolver, with an eight-inch barrel, 12 new flashlights, such as are used by trout fishermen, and a quantity of wire snips. He also carried a "pony" jewelry, and a lot of stuff, every pocket yielded clean stumps, enough to fill a hat. Schmidt could give no intelligent explanation of the night work, but he held the chief's instructions to leave town and will be held for investigation.

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Horrible Death of Unknown Man in D. & R. G. Railroad Yards

An unknown man, supposed to be O. C. Melland of Hawley, Minn., was killed in the Denver & Rio Grande yards at 3:31 yesterday morning. His body was horribly mangled, and from appearances he must have been dragged for about seventy-five feet after being struck by the engine. One of the night yardmen discovered the body shortly after 4 o'clock and reported it to the police, who had it conveyed to the coroner's office. Several promissory notes were found in the pockets of his coat, made out to O. C. Melland, which leads the coroner to believe that such was his name. The police in Hawley, Minn., have been communicated with but so far no response has been received. A broken watch was also found in one of his pockets which had been stopped at exactly 3:31, showing that the accident had occurred at that time.

ENTRIES FOR THE HARNESS RACE EVENTS

The program of harness events for the June race meet has been announced by Secretary Sam Bush. The list of entries is very large and the indications point to the most successful meet held in the history of the city. The complete program of running events will be announced until the races begin as the entries will not close until the day before the running of the different events. The amount of the purse hung up by the local association is over \$10,000, and a number of the best horses of the middle west will be entered.

Saturday, June 13.

Free-for-all Trot—Purse \$500: No. 1—Gold Dust, b. m., by Silverthorn, Dan. No. 2—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 3—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 4—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 5—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 6—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 7—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 8—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 9—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 10—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 11—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 12—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 13—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 14—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 15—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 16—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 17—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 18—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 19—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 20—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 21—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 22—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 23—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 24—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 25—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 26—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 27—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 28—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 29—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 30—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 31—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 32—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 33—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 34—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 35—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 36—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 37—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 38—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 39—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 40—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 41—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 42—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 43—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 44—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 45—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 46—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 47—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 48—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 49—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 50—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 51—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 52—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 53—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 54—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 55—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 56—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 57—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 58—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 59—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 60—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 61—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 62—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 63—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 64—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 65—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 66—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 67—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 68—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 69—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 70—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 71—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 72—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 73—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 74—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 75—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 76—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 77—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 78—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 79—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 80—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 81—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 82—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 83—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 84—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 85—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 86—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 87—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 88—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 89—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 90—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 91—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 92—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 93—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 94—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 95—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 96—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 97—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 98—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 99—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 100—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 101—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 102—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 103—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 104—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 105—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 106—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 107—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 108—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 109—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 110—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 111—J. M. Loomis, Dan. No. 112—J. M. Loomis, Dan

The Emerson Anniversary

Emerson's Career in Brief

Born in Boston, May 25, 1803.
Entered the Latin school, 1813.
Moved to Concord to live in the old manse, 1814.
Returned to Boston, 1815.
Entered Harvard college, August, 1817.
Graduated, 1821.
Taught in a school for young ladies in Boston, 1821-24.
Returned to Concord to study divinity, 1825.
Licensed to preach, October 10, 1825.
Went south for his health, November 29, 1826.
Returned, June, 1827.
Spent winter, 1827-28, at Harvard, where he was elected as colleague of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., minister of the Second church, Boston, March 11, 1829.
Moved to Ellen Louisa Tucker's, September, 1829.
Death of his wife, 1831.
Resigned his pastorate, December 12, 1832.
Sailed for Europe, December 25, 1832.
Returned September, 1833.
Began to lecture, November, 1833.
Went to Concord to live, October, 1834.
Moved to Lydia Jackson, September, 1835.
Sailed for Europe, 1835.
Returned, 1836.
Published his first series of essays, 1841.
Published his first volume of poems, 1846.
Made a second visit to England, 1847.
Returned to Concord, 1848.
Published "Representative Men," 1850.
Published "English Traits," 1856.
Received from Harvard the degree of LL. D., 1866.
Elected an overseer of Harvard college, 1867.
Visited California, 1871.
His house burned and rebuilt by friends, 1872.
A third journey to Europe, October, 1873.
Died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

SKETCH OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON

EMERSON'S father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather were all ministers. Indeed, on both his father's and mother's side, he belonged to an unbroken line of ministerial descent from the earliest settlers in New England. His ancestral home was in Concord, Mass., but at the time of his birth his father, the Rev. William Emerson, was minister of the First church congregation in Boston. In Boston, then, he was born, May 25, 1803. His father died when he was three years old, but his mother continued to live in the parsonage house and to care for her family of five boys and a girl, all under ten years of age. Her one desire was to give these children the best education, and for this she sacrificed her own life. During the year of the War of 1812, when the parsonage of commerce had made prodigious gains, Emerson took her children to Concord and lived with them in the Old Manse which Hawthorne has described so delightfully in his introduction to "Mosses from an Old Manse."

tion to "Mosses from an Old Manse." In that manse Emerson's grandfather was living when the Concord fight occurred.

Emerson was graduated at Harvard college in 1821, and after teaching a year or two gave himself to the study of divinity. He was not robust, there being a delicate child in the family, and he interrupted his study to travel in the south. His letters written at this time show that he was restless, and hard to be restrained within the bounds of the ministerial profession as it was then regarded in New England. He preached, however, from 1827 to 1832 and was for four years a colleague pastor over the Second church in Boston. His wife, whom he married in 1829, died in 1831, and his own health was precarious. The work of a preacher was not distasteful, but he had no aptitude for pastoral work, and he was out of sympathy with much that seemed to his associates essential in church order. The profession, which he had entered almost from necessity, since there was no other at that time in America which counted at education, religion, politics, and society. A great many subjects were discussed for which there seemed to be no place either in the pulpit or in the legislature, and those who had something to say were in great demand as lecturers. Public entertainments were not so varied then as now, nor so common, and people flocked to halls and meeting houses to hear lectures. Emerson, though not the most popular of lecturers, was the most celebrated of these lecturers, and frequently gave courses of lectures in Boston and elsewhere. He was called upon also to speak at college commencements and on other special occasions, and it was rather through these lectures and addresses than through his printed books that, for a long time, he made himself known to the world.

He made a voyage to Europe in 1833 on account of ill-health, and during his journey visited Thomas Carlyle, then scarcely more known than Emerson himself, who had, however, discovered his genius in his writings. From this beginning there grew one of the notable friendships which sometimes mark the association of intellectual men. Emerson went to Europe again in 1847, with special reference to courses of lectures which he had been invited to give in England. He made a third visit in 1872, and on these two occasions made and renewed acquaintance with leading thinkers and poets. Except for his lecturing tours and these journeys, and for one made across the continent in 1871 which has been agreeably recorded by James Bradley Thayer in his little volume "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson," he spent his life quietly in Concord. He was married a second time in 1835, and died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

His first published prose work was "Nature," in 1839. He wrote poems when in college, but his first publication of verse was in "The Dial," a magazine established in 1840, and the representative of a knot of men and women of whom Emerson was the acknowledged or unacknowledged leader. The first volume of his poems was published in 1847, and the second two years later. Meanwhile he put forth successive volumes of prose, and in the "River-side edition" of his writings there is one volume of verse and ten of prose. In form the prose is either the oratorical or the essay, with one exception, "English Traits," records the observations of the writer after his first two journeys to England; and while it may be classed among essays, it has certain distinctive features which separate it from the essays of the same writer; there is in it narrative, reminiscence, and description, which make it more properly the notebook of a philosopher traveler.

Mr. Cabot tells us that Emerson's practice was, "when a sentence had

taken shape, to write it out in his journal, and leave it to find its fellows afterwards. These journals, pagged and indexed, were the quarry from which he built his lectures and essays. When he had a paper to get ready, he took the material collected under the particular heading, and added what suggested itself at the moment. The proportion thus added seems to have varied considerably; it was large in the early time, say to about 1846, and sometimes very small in the later essays."

As one reads Emerson steadily, he is likely to note certain mental characteristics in the writer which mark all his work. An important and pervading one is his loyalty to idealism, and his belief in the power of the soul to work out a noble place for itself. The openness of his mind to new thought, his loyalty to high ideals, his eager advocacy of the real, and his insight into the nature of things, have separated him, and made his words sometimes unintelligible, but the serenity of his life and the courage of his speech have endeared him to men, even when they have thought him oblivious to some aspects of human life.

The fullest, as it is the authoritative, life of Emerson is that by his literary executor, Mr. J. Elliott Cabot, but there is a shorter one in the "American Men of Letters" series by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a personal sketch, "Emerson in Concord," by Dr. Edward W. Emerson, a son of the poet. Mr. George Willis Cooke, in his "Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Life, Writings, and Philosophy," supplies many interesting facts, and helps the student to an understanding of the philosopher. There has also been published Emerson's correspondence with Thomas Carlyle, with John Sterling, with "A Friend," and with Herman Grimm.

CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES.

Extensive plans are on foot for the observance of Emerson's 100th birthday anniversary this month. The Free Religious association, of which Emerson was one of the founders and officers, will commemorate the centennial by devoting the principal session of the annual convention in May to the subject of "Emerson's Religious Influence." At the evening festival the address will be taken the form of tributes to his memory. This association is also arranging for an Emerson memorial school or conference, to run three weeks, beginning July 13. The morning sessions will be held in Concord and the afternoon sessions in Boston. The committee in charge is made up of these gentlemen: Edwin D. Mead, George Willis Cooke, John C. Haynes, Frank R. Sanborn, William R. Thayer, Moorfield Storey and David Green Haskins, Jr.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Born May 5, 1803.

On the birthday, May 25, there is to be a celebration at Concord, with addresses by Senator Hoar, Colonel Higginson, Charles Eliot Norton, and others, and on the preceding evening, Sunday, there will be a memorial observance in Symphony hall, Boston, under the auspices of a large citizens committee, with an address by President Eliot, a poem by George E. Woodbury, and choral music.

At Harvard university, Cambridge, on this day, the cornerstone will be laid of "Emerson hall," the new building for the philosophical department for which \$150,000 has been subscribed. The New York Society of Authors will celebrate the event by a banquet at the Waldorf, at which Mrs. Julia Ward

Howe is expected to be present, and among the speakers will be President Schurman of Cornell and Col. Henry Wadsworth.

The "Congress of Religion" has issued a call inviting ministers of all denominations to observe Sunday, May 24, 1903, or any near date that may be convenient, as the Emerson centennial, either by preaching sermons reflecting the thought appropriate to the occasion, or in such other manner as may appeal to their judgment and taste.

Emerson's Place in Literature.

Perhaps no better general estimate of Emerson's place among the world's literary men has been brought forward

during this present revival than that written by the editor of the Christian Register, the leading paper of the denomination to which the philosopher belonged in the days of his formal ministry: "The influence of Emerson is steadily increasing, and will grow from more to more, certainly for a generation to come. Whether his writings will have such lasting influence as those of that kindred spirit, Marcus Aurelius, cannot be certainly known. But, because they have in them a modern element, the humane spirit of American democracy at its best, they will be likely to endure. His poems may outlast his essays, as some of them have the matchless beauty of the statues which come from the hands of Phidias and his contemporaries. Through this beauty of form shines that light of wisdom, the unquenchable candle of the Lord in the soul of man."

Of the strong impression "the adorable sage of Concord village" makes upon the younger generation of poets one can give no more vivid example than the striking tribute rendered by Mr. Bliss Canam, the young Canadian poet, in the Literary World. "In the bewildering maze," says Mr. Canam, "of a breathless commercial civilization, it is well to have something tonic and unifying to refer to, and never needed Emerson's radical faith in ideas and ideals more than we do today, and such a faith never seemed further from our thoughts. . . . He is a deep well, and we may go to him often for refreshment, and with no fear of his falling. And if any of us have not yet made his acquaintance, let us hurry to repair that misfortune as quickly as may be. To tell the truth, we need the Philippines much less than we need another Emerson; but, since we have not the Philippines, we need an original Emerson all the more. He will help us to add honesty and refinement, taste and beauty and modest sincerity to our sturdy self-assurance; so that our civilization may stand for something noble and truthful as well as something gigantic."

Each and All.

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that lows in the upland farm,
Far below, where the white sea is calm,
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Or any near date that may be convenient, as the Emerson centennial, either by preaching sermons reflecting the thought appropriate to the occasion, or in such other manner as may appeal to their judgment and taste.

He sang to my ear,—they sang to my eye.
The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearls to their enamel gave,
And the following of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wind away the weed and foam,
I fished my sea-brood treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly, noxious things
Had left their beauty on the shore.
With the sun and the sand and the wild
unpur.
The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she strayed,
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
At last she came to his homelike
The bird from the woodlands to the
lake—
The gay enchantment was undone,
A gentle wife, but fairy none.

Then I said, "I covet truth;
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat;
I leave it behind with the games of youth."
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs;
I inhaled the violet's breath;
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Pine-cones and acorns lay on the ground;
Over me soared the eternal sky,
Full of light and of deity:
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;
Beauty through my senses stole,
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.
—Reprinted by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Emerson's Complete Works.
Emerson's authorized publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce the publication of a definitive Centenary

Epigrams From Emerson

Go with mean people, and you
think life is mean. Then read
Plutarch, and the world is a
proud place, peopled with men
of positive quality, with heroes and
demigods standing around us,
who will not let us sleep.—(Rocks.)
It makes a great difference to
the force of any sentence
whether there is a man behind it
or no.—(Representative Men.)
The secret of genius is to suffer
no fiction to exist for us; to realize
all that is known in the high
refinement of modern life, in art,
in sciences, in books, in men, to
exact good faith, reality, and a
purpose; and, first, last, midst,
and without end, to honor every
truth by use.—(Representative
Men.)
There is no luck in literary reputation. They who make up the
final verdict upon every book are
not the partial and best readers
of the hour when it appears; but
a court as of angels, a public not
to be bribed, not to be entreated,
and not to be overawed, decides
upon every man's title to fame.
Only those books come down
which deserve to last.—(Spiritual
Laws.)
Life is not so short but that
there is always time enough for
courtesy.—(Social Aims.)
Every act of the man inscribes
itself in the memories of his fellows, and in his own memory.
Our life is an apprenticeship to
the truth that around every circle
another can be drawn; that there
is no end in nature, but every end
is a beginning; that there is always
another dawn risen on mid-
noon, and under every deep a
lower deep opens.—(Circles.)
Nature paints the best part
of the picture; carves the best part
of the statue; builds the best
part of the house; and speaks the
best part of the oration.—(Art.)
And what is Originality? It is
being, being one's self, and re-
porting accurately what we see
and are. Genius is, in the first
instance, sensibility, the capacity
of receiving just impressions
from the external world; and the
power of co-ordinating these
after the laws of thought.—(Quo-
tation from Originality.)
The less government we have,
the better—the fewer laws, and
the less confided power. The an-
tithese to this abuse of formal
government is the influence of
a gifted character, the growth of
the individual.—(Politics.)
A friend may well be reck-
oned the masterpiece of nature.
—(Friendship.)

Emerson's Complete Works.
for which the introduction has been
written by the editor, Edward Waldo
Emerson, who has given in brief com-
pass a fresh and authoritative account
of his father's life and work.

The Notes, also by Edward Waldo
Emerson, are printed at the end of each
volume. They explain the circumstances
attending the delivery of the more im-
portant discourses, indicate the impression
made by the essays at their first pub-
lication, comment upon persons and
events mentioned in the text, and often
trace in Emerson's private thoughts
or the phrase which appears also in his
prose.

In making a fresh examination of the
Emerson manuscripts, in preparation
for the Centenary Edition, considerable
material of marked interest, hitherto
unpublished, has been brought to light.
In the present opinion of Emerson's lit-
erary executors, there is sufficient un-
published manuscript to form two and
possibly three volumes more. The more
of publication of this material cannot
be definitely announced at present, the
purchasers of the Centenary Edition
will have the opportunity to secure it on
publication, in a style uniform with the
preceding volumes.

The volumes will be sold separately
at \$1.75 each.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN A CURIOUS STATE OF DISORGANIZATION.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The United States army is in a curious state of disorganization at the present moment. This is the radical change in its man-
agement brought about by the adop-
tion of the general staff idea. The gen-
eral staff is composed of some 20
officers of more or less experience
who exercise the functions heretofore
performed by the various heads of the
army, the quartermaster general, the
inspector general, commissary general,
etc. The general staff will still fur-
ther nullify the influence of the lieu-
tenant general, when that officer hap-
pens to be as obnoxious to the secre-
tary of war as the present one. In
fact, the general staff will be the whole
thing, and with a secretary of war who
wants his own way, as does the pres-
ent one, it will prove a method by
which the secretary will be the actual
head of the army. The general staff
will be composed by the several heads
of the army departments but this op-
eration will be without avail, for the
staff is now organized in accordance
with the law of which Secretary Root
was the author and chief advocate.
The members are mainly young men,
energetic and ambitious, and they will

Quiet Season in Washington Not Without Interesting Topics

White house torn up and replaced by a narrow stone driveway. The wide asphalt drive is excessively hot in the summer and is not needed now that the general carriage approach is to the side entrance.

Penrose for Chairman.
Senator Penrose is being talked of as a possible chairman of the Republican national committee for the next presidential campaign. His colleague, Senator Quay, is desirous that Pennsylvania take the leading position to which her Republican majorities entitle her, and this may be done with Senator Penrose in the leading place in the national committee. Penrose has grown rapidly during the past two years in the politics of his own state, and is an apt pupil of that king of political craft, Senator Quay.

Prince Henry's Second Visit.
It is announced that Prince Henry of Prussia will make another tour of the United States, more extended, in fact, than the first. He is to present the statue of Frederick the Great to the United States government, in Washington on the occasion of his next visit, which will be timed so that he may attend the St. Louis exposition in 1904. Prince Henry showed himself the possessor of many democratic characteristics when he made his tour in 1902. On the occasion of his visit to the capitol he was given a luncheon in the committee room of the senate, accompanied by a drink and some music. In fact, the place is deadly dull and as puritanical as a New England village of a century gone by. The capitol presents an inviting and profitable field for some enterprising purveyor of modern amusements.

Arctic Expedition.
William L. Peters of the U. S. geological survey, is to be made second in command of the Ziegler Arctic expedition, which is preparing to make a dash for the north pole. Mr. Peters will represent the National Geographic society on the expedition, and, whether the pole will be reached or not, he will bring back some valuable scientific observations. The Ziegler party will sail for Europe on May 27, and join Captain Anthony Flak, who is getting a vessel ready in which this latest attempt at north pole finding will be made.

Senator Spooner Busy.
Senator Spooner is a familiar figure in Washington at the present time. He is lingering at the capitol later than usual and is doing a lot of personal work in the various departments

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA CONTEMPLATES A SECOND TOUR.

his candidacy. Senator Lodge, who is considered close to the president in matters political and personal, hurried down to call upon Secretary Shaw, almost before office hours. Mr. Roberts was called in and the three were closeted for several hours. When Senator Lodge came out he was asked what he thought of the Cummins boom and he replied in a surprised sort of way that he had not heard of it. He merely dropped in to see the secre-
tary Shaw and Mr. Roberts good-bye. He added that he thought it was en-
tirely too early to be talking about the selection of a vice president. The older Republicans shake their heads at the Cummins talk. They say they want a more conservative and older man; one in whose judgment they can place entire confidence. Governor nor Cummins is not looked upon generally as filling the role of a safe and conservative man. His aggressive ad-
vocacy of the low idea has not de-
clared him to the stand-pa Republicans, who regard the high protection policy of the party as sacred. They consider Cummins as radical and given to taking up side issues. Governor Cummins is about 52 years of age, and previous to his election as governor practiced law for about twenty years.

wish to live gently, but within these bounds which are favorable to morals and improvement; and a less sum will be required for those who receive their clothing from home, and still less for those who wish to live with economy," therefore it is "most earnestly recommended to each parent or guardian to signify to the President his acquiescence to these regulations."

This was signed by Joseph Bloomfield, then governor of New Jersey and ex-officio president of the board.

SOME OLD PRINCETON LAWS.

Study Hours for Students, Who Were Expected to Be Quiet and Abstemious.

The current issue of the Princeton Alumni Weekly publishes some interesting rules which were in force at Princeton in 1800, and are taken from the "Laws of the College," Adopted by the Board of Trustees, in September, 1802, and are in

part somewhat as follows:
"The hours of study shall be from the time of morning prayers (at about dawn) till 8 o'clock; from 9 till 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, during which time each student shall keep his room unless called from it to recite, or shall always be ready to give an account to any officer of the college who may ob-
serve his absence."
Another rule was that every student should wear a gown "agreeable to a fashion which the faculty shall prescribe," at prayers, church, etc. The rules forbade the students to leave the campus on Sunday, or to have horses, dogs or guns, or to hire a horse or carriage "for amusement," or "to go to a tavern, beer house or any place of such kind, for the purpose of entertainment or amusement, without permission from some officer of the college."
As the campus was so small as to be called "the front and back yards of the college," the exercises of the students must have been restricted to going about the

on Sundays. There was another rule against forming "clubs or combinations of students for resisting the authority of the college," and one requiring every student to "pay 50 cents for such general repairs as are not chargeable to any individual." "No hallowing, loud talking, whistling or any boisterous noise shall be permitted in the entries or rooms of the college at any time," and after they had gone "at the ringing of the bell for breakfast, dinner or supper" to the dining room and had arranged themselves in their several

classes each class giving precedence to the class above it," and in this manner "waited five minutes, if necessary, for a tutor," they were obliged to "behave with decorum, carefully observing all the regulations which the faculty or the tutors shall make for their decent and proper behavior."

A solemn circular letter was sent to the students' parents, urging that whereas, "few things corrupt the heart of a young man more than the power of gratifying his vanity, of his passions whenever he

The Weekly Gazette

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Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

A DENVER CONVICTION.

THE CONVICTION of the former county commissioners of Arapahoe county, Messrs. Watts, Phillips and Bishop, of misfeasance in office, ought to furnish a salutary lesson to public officials everywhere.

These men were accused and convicted of paying from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. in excess of a fair market price for books and stationery used by the county of Arapahoe. This county had a contract for its books and stationery, but there were many loop-holes left in that document, either accidentally or by design. At any rate, it was shown that a large part of the necessary supplies were purchased entirely outside the contract.

This conviction emphasizes the necessity for the strictest and most businesslike methods of conducting the business of the county, and of the danger which lies in leaving contracts open in order that certain concerns may be favored at the expense of the public. All public printing should be done by contract, and be the subject of competitive bids—bids which should include all classes of stationery and printing, and not a few of them, as was the case in Arapahoe.

The verdict has a larger meaning, also, in the fact that public officials are to be held to a more strict accountability to their oaths of office and to the people who put them in positions of trust.

CRIPPLE CREEK SCHEMERS.

THE ACTION of the majority of the Cripple Creek city council in ousting those members of that body who are of Democratic faith is high-handed and outrageous.

Soon after the spring election, two regularly elected Democratic members of the council were elected from their seats upon the pretense that they had been illegally elected. On Thursday night another member was ousted after a thinly disguised "hearing."

The Democracy of Cripple Creek owes it to itself to fight these cases to the end in order that the people's will may not be thwarted by a group of politicians who have evidently determined to carry out certain sinister purposes.

SAVE THE SCHOOL LANDS.

MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL, the state superintendent of public instruction, has made an earnest plea against the policy of selling state school lands. For several years past the land board has concluded that the welfare of the schools of the state would be better subserved by leasing these lands upon annual royalties than through a sale. The present land board, however, has reopened the practice of selling the lands, and although only small tracts have thus far been disposed of, it is not difficult to believe that larger ones may be sold in the months and years to come.

Thus the heritage of the children of the state of Colorado, their right to an education, will be rapidly diminished. The majority of the board makes the contention that the funds from the sale of these lands are to be placed at interest and cannot be used for any other than school purposes. But nevertheless, the best investment is in these school lands themselves. As the state of Colorado increases in population these lands will be worth more and more. New discoveries will be made upon them from year to year, and in time, they will prove to be of immense value.

Sound business judgment, therefore, would seem to require the retention of these lands practically as they now exist, securing from them a regular and steadily increasing rental, which will return a larger interest than any securities would bring.

THE DENVER SETTLEMENT.

THE DENVER labor trouble has at last been settled, and settled along the lines adopted in various other difficulties of a similar character. The salient points of the agreement are these:

The right to organize for mutual benefit is recognized, both for employees and employers.

There shall be no discrimination between union and non-union men, and no men shall be discharged either for membership or non-membership in the union.

The differences which caused the strike are to be arbitrated by a board of five on each side, and by an eleventh man, if the 10 cannot agree.

All former employees, either on strike or locked out, are to be re-employed, so far as the employer's business will permit.

All boycotts are to be declared off, and no re-employed man is to be discharged for a cause arising out of the present state of affairs.

This is an agreement very much like the one made at the conclusion of the miners' strike in Pennsylvania. It is fair to employers and employees, and while it is unfortunate that it could not have been arrived at before the strike began, it will now have the effect of clearing the atmosphere and of, perhaps, preventing further labor difficulties.

The result arrived at was due in large measure to the intermediary offices of a few prominent business men and members of the Typographical union. The latter body is in many respects the strongest and best-managed labor organization in the country.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is kind enough to say some very pleasant things about the sunshine of Colorado. Without making invidious comparison, she concludes that California is in Class B. Her conclusion is eminently correct. Whatever things it may lack, whatever drawbacks it may have, Colorado certainly is endowed with an abundance of the sunniest kind of sunshine. The thing to do is, as Mrs. Wilcox suggests, to let the world know it.

The Cubans have finally decided to sign the treaty with the United States, which carries the provisions of the Platt amendment. They disliked very much to do it, but were morally bound to do so after accepting the island from the United States. Nevertheless, a little pressure was necessary to bring about the desired results.

The cyclones always give the Kansas and Oklahoma Associated Press men a great chance. Witness the notable effort from Aline, Oklahoma, in Sunday's issue. "The Methodist church was set on top of the parsonage, where it can be seen for miles." It would have been little short of a crime to set the Methodist church on top of the Baptist parsonage.

THE CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC.

HERE is a sub-tinkle more or less delicate in the Denver Wolcott organ's comment upon the president's address at Watonsville, Calif.

As reported, President Roosevelt said: "This, the greatest of all the oceans, is one which during the century opening must pass under American influence, and, as inevitably happens when a great effort comes, it means that a great burden of responsibility accompanies the effort. A nation cannot be great without paying the price of greatness, and only a craven nation will object to paying that price."

Upon this the Republican comments: "This does not seem to have been language prepared beforehand and carefully considered in respect to the interpretation that might be placed upon it, and it is highly probable that President Roosevelt will modify it when the opportunity offers. . . . President Roosevelt knows very well that the United States cannot reduce the Pacific ocean to the condition of an American lake and that even if it had the power to do so, public sentiment in this country would sustain no such policy."

The Republican then alludes to the interest of the whole west coast of South America, Mexico, Australia, Japan, China, Russia, England, France and Germany in the solution of the Pacific problem, which if the policy outlined by the president is followed is likely to prove anything but pacific for the people of these United States; and concludes with the declaration that the president "is not able to commit the nation to so radical a policy as that of trying to establish a doctrine of domination" over the Pacific.

The president is not heeding the Republican's warning. In his Tacoma speech on Friday he is reported to have said that "the United States had to be a dominant power on the Pacific ocean. . . . We must have a decisive say in its future." This follows immediately after some rather emphatic assertions with regard to the Monroe doctrine. The collocation is unfortunate and suggestive.

How can the president reconcile this use of the words "dominant" and "decisive" with his application to foreign affairs of the range-motto "Don't draw, unless you mean to shoot." It is a hard saying! Does he mean to shoot? Is he prepared to challenge the armies and navies of the world by a claim of domination in the Pacific?

The stimulating effects of altitude and longitude are not always taken into consideration by European cabinets, and this country has not yet a club which can make good the soft speaking of our chief executive.

The Republican is right, of course, but in the present ecstatic mood of the party, it savors of party treason to question anything, from raids on chuck-wagons and "quantity and quality of children" to problems of state, which the president chooses to inject into the monotony of his long journey. The attitude of the Republican is otherwise significant, however. It suggests that ex-Senator Wolcott has finally given up the fight for presidential recognition. Is there to be discord among the western delegates to the next national convention? Is there "a little rift within the loof," as Dr. Dooley said of Wall street?

MILES WAS ORDERED TO REPORT

WHEN General Miles' report was given to the press recently, a tremendous hue and cry was raised over it by the administration newspapers, and the general was accused of dishonoring the army, of slandering its officers, of seeking to make political capital and of various other offenses. General Miles has been heard in his own behalf in a letter to the Army and Navy Register. It appears that his report on the Philippines was called forth by direct orders of the president and of the war department.

When Miles went to the Philippines, he issued orders to the officers in command that all orders hitherto in effect tending to promote or condone acts of cruelty should be immediately revoked. This was not a slanderous or dishonorable thing for the head of the army to do, but quite in line with civilized methods of warfare. Nevertheless, it stirred up Secretary Root, and he demanded of Miles, who was then in China, a special report by cable of all acts of cruelty, day and date and other data.

General Miles suggested in reply that the department wait until his return, but imperative instructions came to send the matter at once. This he did briefly, and his report given to the press a few days ago was supplementary to this.

It appears, therefore, that General Miles' crime in the eyes of the administration papers consists of but two things.

First, in issuing an order annulling all circulars which suggested, inspired or encouraged acts of cruelty.

Second, in making a report upon the subject after it had been demanded of him by the secretary of war.

So far as the assault upon the army is concerned, it is worth while to reprint this passage from General Miles' report to General George W. Davis:

"The lieutenant general is gratified to know that a very great many officers of the army, including yourself, of high rank, great experience and most commendable records, as well as those occupying subordinate positions, with their commands, have in the prosecution of hostilities in the Philippines, effectively conducted their military operations without resorting to any of the methods prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare, and attained the best results, thereby reflecting the highest credit and honor upon themselves, their commands, the army and the nation."

SUNSHINE IN COLORADO.

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.)
Traveling for two or three months through the great west teaches one accustomed to New York and New England many things.

The native westerner knows all about the east, but he knows all about the west, too, while the eastern man rarely knows anything not connected with the east or Europe.

I HAVE HEARD MUCH ALL MY LIFE OF "SUNNY CALIFORNIA," AND I FOUND INDEED MUCH SUNSHINE THERE, YET FOR REAL, CONTINUOUS, GLOWING, GOLDEN, RELIABLE SUNSHINE, COLORADO IS FAR AHEAD OF CALIFORNIA. I WONDER WE DO NOT HEAR MORE OF THAT FACT.

It is an intoxicating climate at best in the spring-time. I am a sun worshiper, and it appealed directly to my heart and mind and senses—that continual, glorious glow. And yet there is a sting and a tingle to the air that stirs people to do things and is a spur to business and social life. I saw no dull, ennuied or pessimistic face while in Colorado.

When the Hon. E. Benjamin Andrews forsakes free silver, the rest of the country may as well throw up the sponge.

SHORT STORIES

Entitled to Tribute.

The usual crowd was seated in the Amen corner of the Fifth Avenue hotel one night recently when an individual with an appearance of shabby gentility came to the party, and, after a somewhat verbose and grandiloquent recital of his woes, came to the point and asked for a quarter. Impressed with the mendicant's unusual flow of language, "Abe" Gruber said to him: "How much more do you want?"

"Sir," said the shabby one. "I first saw the light of day in the great city of Pittsburgh."

"Well," said "Abe," "any man who could do that the first day he was alive can levy tribute from me—pass your hat!"—(New York Times.)

Truly a Hard Lot.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the heiress who will marry Robert Hunter, and her brother, Anson Phelps Stokes, in the slums of New York, make a hard lot, and a somewhat verbose and grandiloquent recital of his woes, came to the point and asked for a quarter. Impressed with the mendicant's unusual flow of language, "Abe" Gruber said to him: "How much more do you want?"

"Sir," said the shabby one. "I first saw the light of day in the great city of Pittsburgh."

"Well," said "Abe," "any man who could do that the first day he was alive can levy tribute from me—pass your hat!"—(New York Times.)

Hand-Made Philosophy.

Again we are sitting up nights worrying over whether a college education

Some people claim that you may stock a man's brain with binomial theorems and trilateral deductions and quadratic equations, but he might as well have a barrel full of haled hay if he doesn't know how to sell Jones something for \$2 that cost \$5 cents.

Others assert that it is rank folly to permit a youth to go to college full of high aspirations and soaring dreams, and have him come home at the end of the term laden with six class yells and innumerable germs.

Then there are folks who argue that it is time and money lost to send a boy where he will learn all about Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit, and the modern languages, if he can't make you understand him over the telephone after he graduates.

There have been all kinds of education during the different epochs, and the net result of them all is that it doesn't matter how many good things are put in the head unless they stay there.—(Chicago Tribune.)

A Man of Nerve.

"Speaking about nerve," remarked "Ned" Gilmore, "I met a man the other night who has it in colossal quantity. He was an old acquaintance and came to see me about two years ago, and after pouring out a tale of woe borrowed \$50. A few nights ago I happened in the billiard room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and I saw my debtor playing. When I learned the stakes were \$50 a game I sat down and watched the contest. My acquaintance soon had lost \$150, and as he put up his cue I said to him:

"Don't you think you'd better have paid me that \$50 that you have lost three times the amount here."

"He gazed at me for a few seconds and then took my breath away by replying:

"Good Lord, man, haven't you forgotten that yet?"

"Now that's what I call nerve!"—(New York Times.)

How Could She?

She had been naughty, there was no doubt about that, and her mamma was administering corporal punishment. All morning she had been perverse, and now, as the maternal hand fell with depressing force upon her small person, she yelled lustily.

"Be still, I tell you!" said the mother, without interrupting the business in hand. "Stop crying! Stop this minute!" The small person turned defiantly. "Well, how am I again to stop crying?" she sobbed, "when you keep a-spankin' me all the time to make me cry?"—(New York Times.)

A VEIN OF HUMOR

The Two Brothers.

The mule—he is a gentle beast; And so is man.

He's satisfied to be the least; And so is man.

Like man he may be guet some tricks; He does his work from all about him.

The mule—when he gets mad he kicks; And so does man.

The mule—he has a load to pull; And so is man.

He's happiest when he is full; And so is man.

Like man, he holds a patent poise, And when his work's done will rejoice.

The mule—he likes to hear his voice; And so does man.

The mule—he has his faults, 'tis true; And so has man.

He does some things he should not do; And so has man.

Like men he doesn't yearn for style, But wants contentment all the while.

The mule—he has a lovely smile; And so has man.

The mule is sometimes kind and good; And so is man.

He eats all kinds of breakfast food; And so does man.

Like men he balks at gaudy dress And all outlandish foolishness.

The mule's accused of mulishness; And so is man.

"Do you recall that famous scene in which the tragedian cries, 'A horse, a kingdom for a horse?'"

"No," answered the man with plaid clothes; "I never cared much for the racing melodrama."—(Washington Star.)

Mrs. Flynn—It must have bin a great blow when Dinny died, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. Murphy—Yes, Ol' r-r-remembered we are all in the hands of an unscrupulous providence.—(Judge.)

The Junkman.

He does not drive a chariot, And horses that can speed,

"T'would be a sorry race in which His old turnout could lead."

But nowadays boys watch for him With interest that ne'er less.

For circus days are coming and He buys old iron and rags.—(New York Times.)

THE EDISON OF TODAY.

A recent item of news from the United States patent office furnishes reminders in which Thomas Alva Edison maintains his primacy as the typical American inventor. By the end of March he had taken out no fewer than 791 patents, and his ordinary fees have amounted to the neat little sum of \$51,000. Such figures relate, however only to this country. Every Edison invention of any importance has also been protected by patents abroad so that the actual patents bearing his name in many languages, count up into the thousands, and the mere cost of securing them, in the way of fees, would be a handsome fortune. As to the preliminary work of experiment, the incidental legal labor in getting the strong claims, the strenuous task of defending these grants against all comers—that is represented by millions of dollars says T. C. Martin in Harper's Weekly.

The long series of maintaining a patent that induced Mr. Edison to go slow of late years in resorting to the patent office. He still takes out patents. Despite the fact that he is between 50 and 60 years old, he is likely to be paying for such documents through the next quarter of a century; but he prefers now the policy of concealment, and operates more and more, under a regime of "trade secrets." To his way of thinking, the American patent system is the best in the world, but it does not safeguard the inventor as it ought. The cost of patent litigation is tremendous, the days are full of it, and ten by the time a favorable decision is won, he has effected some radical improvement that renders earlier ideas useless. A few years ago, sitting with some friends in his private library at Llewellyn Park, on the Orange Mountains of New Jersey, he made a calculation of the royalties fairly due on a prime invention then under trial in the courts. The amount was \$3,000,000. The case has been won, but up to this time neither Mr. Edison nor his plaintiff could get a cent of the money. It is not the money; and neither of them will ever get a cent. One need hardly wonder, then, that a man who has been obtaining a patent every fortnight for over thirty years should shudder, influenced by the logic of such facts, and be a pessimistic nowadays as to the instellable value of mere sheets of parchment with the red seal.

But the tide of invention flows as strongly as ever in the Edison laboratory and while its master may not, as of old, crowd a volcanic lifetime of explosive discovery into continuous sleepless vigils of forty-eight or seventy-two hours, he is still a man of extraordinary resourcefulness as of yore. No inventor was ever more skillful in gaining the support of capital; none was ever more successful in keeping the enthusiasm of his followers up to the mark. "Edison man" remains an Edison man to the end of the chapter, and is proud of the stamp left upon his career or his personality by the great spirit with whom trials and triumphs have been shared. It is a cult, a fact often overlooked in Edison's life that he has always been surrounded by a willing host of coworkers, but has always held easily his leadership among them. This is by no means true of other inventors and workers; and thus may be explained his frequent successes and rare failures. Some powerful thinkers, whether from instinctive distrust or unavowed jealousy, endeavor to tear down the achievements in lonely struggle, and names could be mentioned here of electrical inventors whose course seems to be their sterile seclusion. In Edison's case, the sunny, kindly temperament of the man, his readiness for friendship, and the readiness to use anything

that lies handy as a means of attaining the goal, compels him to employ it as freely as he does raw material. And he could keep a whole army busy. There never was an inventor who has more frugal nature than that they are not kept hot at once. With brief lulls, seasons, he has been at it, hammering, planning and scheming and plotting, ever since he was a vagrant telegraph operator roving the West and marking his course by the stars of his battery solutions. A great many first-class inventors are sharply contrasted along one line. Edison is anything, spread out too thin. His curiosity, alert mind, and undying content with things as he finds the drive him into a dozen lines of investigation at once. Just at the present time, for example, the public has no notion that he is simply striving to perfect a new storage battery about which so much has been said. He is; but, in the Japanese juggler, he is also balancing a new idea and device on a scale to replenish the supply from a exhausted iron-beds of England. He is a dozen new things are going forward in electrical experimentation at Orange and cheaper, better methods are being devised. Nor has his earlier interest in recondite phenomena been lost; what aside from work of his own, Mr. Edison has, it is said, placed his own genius and weighty experience back of the marconi wireless telegraph enterprise.

THE SILENT MR. ROCKEFELLER

An interview with John D. Rockefeller is about as rare as a speech by Thomas Alva Edison. The magnate, like the big boss, belongs to the class of men who "let their acts speak for themselves." The difficult feat of getting Mr. Rockefeller to talk for publication purposes was recently accomplished, however, by E. Gaylor Wilshire. The conversation is reported in the May number of Wilshire's Magazine. It is interesting chiefly for Mr. Rockefeller's expression of opinion regarding the Standard Oil Company, which is now appearing in McClure's. The impartial tone and dispassionate style of Miss Tarbell's articles impress the judicial reader with confidence in their historical accuracy. But Mr. Rockefeller, according to Mr. Wilshire's report, declares that the McClure account of his enterprise is "all without foundation." He is quoted as saying to Mr. Wilshire: "The idea of the Standard Oil Company, one to sell his refinery to it is absurd."

The refiners wanted to sell to us, and nobody that has sold and worked with us but he made money and is glad he did so. Now, you see, Wilshire, we personally acquainted with so and so (naming men, our mutual friends, interested in the trust), and you know that such honorable men would not do any such thing as to make a false statement. You know they all did well by coming into the trust. I can tell you that everyone else has done well that came in with us. It's absurd to say that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly. They were only too glad to come in, they have all made money by coming in. Natural conditions would have ruined us all if we had not formed a combination. I thought of the Standard Oil Company as the McClure article," continued Mr. Rockefeller, "but you know that it has always been the policy of the Standard to keep silent under attack and let our acts speak for themselves, and I suppose the idea of the Standard Oil Company, one to sell his refinery to it is absurd."

Mr. Wilshire, thus appealed to, seemed to be wide of the policy of silence. The Settler cannot agree with these eminent millionaires on this point. It would, of course, be foolish and futile for Mr. Rockefeller to take notice of charges against himself, and he has not. But the McClure history is a perfect sobor and apparently trustworthy presentation of alleged facts. If Mr. Rockefeller is able to disprove any statements in Miss Tarbell's narrative which are seriously damaging to his reputation he ought not to remain silent. His duty to his family and his university if not to the public—demands that he arraigns in his business method and moral standards should be answered, if, as he alleges, it is "all without foundation." The occasion is not for silence; that will be interpreted by the public as an admission that the charges are true. It is Mr. Rockefeller's duty to speak out, if he has anything to say.—(Boston Transcript.)

ROOSEVELT'S ORATORICAL PACE

Mr. Roosevelt had not seemed, before his accession to the presidency, a particularly inquisitive personage. Rather did he present the type of the man of action to whom mere oratory would not be in itself a joy everlasting. Whether that estimate of the man must now be revised, the statistics of the President's oratorical output, during the twenty months that he has been in the White House, must decide.

In collecting the data, some conservatism has been shown in defining a "public speech." Mr. Roosevelt's first verbal utterance of a public nature, as president, appears to have been made at Farmington, Conn., October 22, 1901. It was, however, of so brief and perfunctory a nature that it has not been included in the list. His response at Yale University, too, when he was given the degree of LL. D., on October 23, 1901, was of so slight consequence that it has been left out of account. So far, then, we ignore a number of cases when the President has made "brief remarks."

Still, short speeches must, in the great majority of cases, be included. If for no other reason than that they are formal addresses. Besides, many of them are as interesting and significant as the more elaborate efforts. That little speech of some ten lines at Watonsville, Cal., the other day, concerning "America's future," delivered in the face of the direct cause of editorialists printed the next morning in the press of European capitals. While, therefore, it is not always easy to determine just where to draw the line, our definition of a public speech actually delivered to listening multitudes and almost always reported fully in the local press, if not in the newspapers at a great distance.

The first address to figure in our files was made by Mr. Roosevelt on December 26, 1901, but delivered, it appears, somewhat before that date. The last speeches were delivered in San Francisco day before yesterday. In the twenty months of Mr. Roosevelt's service as President of the United States, he has made, according to our reckoning, at least 191 speeches, long and short. This means that he has averaged some over two public speeches a week. He has spoken more than 400 times in the White House. When we recall that the Chief Magistrate of a great nation has several other things to do besides talk, the significance of Mr. Roosevelt's astonishing oratorical activity must impress us the more powerfully.

Of course this enormous total for so short a period as twenty months has been run up largely because of the President's tours in New England last year and the present one in the West.

As a matter of fact, however, President Roosevelt has been a prolific speaker between tours. He made fifteen speeches, many of them elaborate, during his tour in New England last year, and he has made a number of speeches at home. That was at a rate of a speech and a half a month for ten months. And he spoke fifteen times after the tour of accident at Pittsfield, before he pronounced the famous "speech" at Indianapolis. On November 19, 1902, we again find him at Memphis, Tenn., speaking at length on the Philippines. On January 27, 1903, he was at Canton, Mass., on the occasion of the annual month later, February 27 to 28, he was in New York making a speech at the John Wesley bi-centennial exercises.

ARE SCHOOL CHILDREN OVERWORKED?

The board of education has referred the protest against overwork in the public schools to standing committees, from which we trust there will come reports which will be satisfactory.

The inquirer speaks with knowledge, when he says that the statements alleged in the protest are true, at least measurably, so far as it has come within our observation, and we are willing to believe that nothing less than the truth has been stated. There is a call for reform and we are quite aware that it will require much wisdom to direct such changes as ought to be made.

What the public feels is that the schools are not at present accomplishing as much as they should for the children committed to their care. We do not mean to say that much good is not being done; we believe that great ends are being measurably accomplished; but he is blind who thinks that just now we are doing what we should and this in spite of the fact that our schools are help up as a model in many parts of the country. It is never wise to be satisfied with human effort, and at present there is much that is far from satisfactory, though we feel that those in charge are willing to do the best they can.

Public school children are now asked to do too much both in amount and in kind. They are required to do an amount of "home work" which is beyond the necessities of the occasion, and which is often a distinct loss mentally and physically to the child. Formerly the work was done in the school; now there is entirely too little. We are attempting to do the impossible, and this requires extraordinary and improper means. Thirty years ago the child went to the public school provided with books and was instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, with at the last some teaching of history. It was claimed that

memory was made the only test, and that results attained were unsatisfactory. This may have been the case in spite of the fact that every successful man of 40 to day went through that process.

Then came the changes which have reduced the art of teaching to the methods of the German universities. The teacher is required to do most of the work. There are constant lectures and blackboard demonstrations with books practically discarded except for home use. The child comes home with a lot of tasks, in which the willing parent endeavors to help the child. He soon finds out that his methods—those in which he was schooled—by which he has achieved success—are antiquated and will not be accepted. The physiological method so much vaunted is alone received by the teacher and the parent in despair. The pupil is judged not alone by what he knows, but by the method which he arrives at certain conclusions.

It appears that there is a sort of rivalry among school principals to accomplish certain results, and every effort is bent to that end. New methods, new teachers, new theories are in the ascension, and if the child does not reach up to them, so much the worse for the child. We believe that this system is utterly destructive of the principle for which the school was founded. It is true that each teacher is given two or three times the amount of work she ought to be called upon to perform, and that makes the situation all the worse since the standards are established by those who do not have any intimate relation with actual teaching. The old system had its manifold defects, but we are far from being convinced that the present system is an improvement on it.

It is time for a most radical change in the methods employed, so that our children may have a chance to grow physically and mentally in directions

which stimulate instead of oppress. As is the case at present. Morally, the problem still remains the same.—(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Laying the Ghost.

One of the most enterprising American bishops, whose jurisdiction the far west is so poor that he has developed such remarkable talents as beggar that his friends in the east dare they flee when they hear of approach, twined up unexpectedly during the holidays at a country house where a week-end party was being entertained. The house was so full that some misgivings on the part of the hostess, the bishop was put into a room, and he was left to his own devices. Breakfast the most anxious inquiries were made as to the good man's sleep. These inquiries were regularly repeated for several days, but to the general surprise, he never again returned by the soundest of slumbers. Before he departed the bishop asked the cause of the unusual solicitude, and was told the state of the case.

"And have you, indeed, neither seen nor heard anything unusual?" the hostess inquired.

"Now that you remind me of it," was the reply, "I believe somebody did come by just beside the first night, but I pulled my pocketbook from under my pillow and asked for a subscription, and I have seen no more of the intruder."—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Miss Russell's Prescription.

One of Miss Lillian Russell's friends, so the songstress relates, went to her the other day, in a state of great excitement, and gasped: "Oh, Miss Russell, I've just seen the doctor, and he's very sick. He says I've got to get rid of my stomach." "What?" "I've got to get rid of my stomach," she replied. "What?" "I've got to get rid of my stomach," she replied. "What?" "I've got to get rid of my stomach," she replied. "What?" "I've got to get rid of my stomach," she replied. "What?" "I've got to get rid of my stomach

The Observance of Memorial Day

ALL over our country, annually, on May 30, reverent hands place floral tributes, not only upon the graves of the soldier dead, but on those of the army of the beloved who have "passed on" from the household since the civil war. We are apt, even if we have heard it, to forget the origin of the custom. It is a beautiful story, well worth retelling, as told by a veteran.

It was just 41 years ago the 15th of April, 1868.

"Two little girls—children of a Michigan army chaplain—were the first to lay sprigs of flowers on soldiers' graves in Virginia soil, and from that little act of childish impulse grew up the custom which is now nationally observed, north and south.

"The mother of the Second regiment, Michigan Infantry, Colonel J. B. Richardson, commanding, which saw most of the fighting of the army of the Potomac until it was disbanded, was Franklin May, a Methodist minister, who realized his charge at the first. There were three Mays in the regiment, brothers—Charles and John. Their hands were filled with flowers as they came to their graves. Three Mays, did I say? Four, for there was the captain's wife, and no pluckier patriot served the union cause than the woman who loved him to camp, first at Arlington and Alexandria, and then at a point near Mount Vernon, which was known as Camp Michigan. She brought with her two daughters, Josephine, aged 13, and Ella, perhaps 5 years younger.

"The spring day of April 18, the first anniversary of the fall of Sumter—the little girls were wild-flower gathering. Their hands were filled with blossoms as they came to a grave—a rough, unmarked mound that had closed in over some northern boy for whom taps had sounded that first twelve-month.

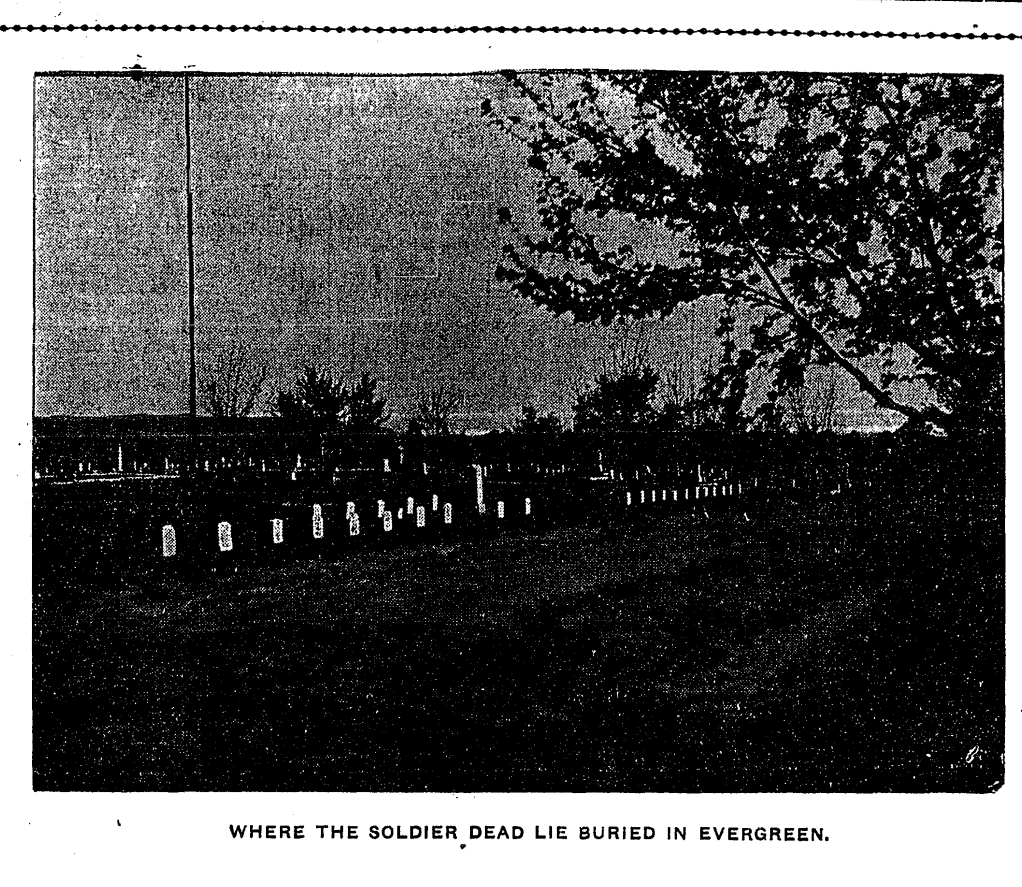
"Oh, let's put our flowers on this grave," cried Josephine. "He is a soldier boy."

"In a trice the two were down on their knees, hoping no one would see them. They were alone in the woods, and their hands were filled with blossoms. They must have had in mind the little acts of remembrance they had seen at the gravesides in the grass-grown cemetery at home.

"The next year home the little ones planned to go next day, gathering armfuls of flowers and put them on all the graves. When they were about to set out on the morrow, Josephine told Mrs. May of their project, and the sweet thoughtfulness of this child fancy appealed to the older woman as it only could have appealed to a mother who knew a hospital camp at first hand and had noted the hands of one or another young fellow in his last sleep. With her companion, Mrs. Evans, a young Red Cross nurse, Mrs. May joined the children in gathering flowers and to give them to the blossoms on the graves—all that they found, union and confederate alike, among the thousands that later were to rest at Arlington and along the shores of the Potomac.

"The next year they did it the same thing, and the next, each time in May, and now for the soldiers who fell at Fredericksburg and other battles in the Old Dominion. What they did was not hard, and it could not be done the same. There was opportunity for all, for as the months went by graves were multiplying faster than ever before in history, and before the close of the war the children had seen quite a number.

"In 1868 General John B. Logan issued that famous order of his as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army ranks which set apart May 30 as Memorial day—a date chosen late in the



WHERE THE SOLDIER DEAD LIE BURIED IN EVERGREEN.

Next Saturday is Memorial day and the local members of the Grand Army of the Republic and affiliated orders are completing their arrangements for its observance. In the morning a parade of the various military and civic societies, headed by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics band and the veterans will be held.

In North park the pupils in the public schools will be grouped and will sing patriotic songs while the veterans are passing. D. W. Robbins, marshal of the day, has not issued his orders for the parade but the line of march, the places of the different organizations in the parade and other details will be announced in a few days. After the parade the veterans and others who care to go, will board the special train provided by the Colorado and Southern and go to the cemetery where the regular Memorial day exercises will be held. The program of the ritual service and the firing of the volley at the Grand Army burial place where over 100 veterans lie in their last sleep, Rev. L. E. Brown of the First Christian church will deliver the Memorial day address. After the address has been delivered and the musical numbers have been rendered, the graves will be decorated and the service will end.

In the afternoon the comrades detailed to decorate the graves of the dead in Colorado City and Manitou will attend to their duties.

The following is a list of the Grand Army men buried in Evergreen cemetery:

Col. J. H. B. McFerran, 2d Mo. cav.

SERVICE TONIGHT IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIER DEAD

This evening the annual memorial services of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., will be held at 8 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. All members of the post, of the Woman's Relief corps, and the Ladies of the G. A. R. are requested to meet in the Grand Army hall at 7:30 sharp to march in a body to the church. Visiting comrades and all veterans are invited to join the members of the local organizations in attending the services. Rev. Herbert A. Jones, D. D., pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, will deliver the sermon to the veterans. Dr. Jones has selected as his subject "Memorial Day." The public is invited.

Charles J. Wright, Co. B, 52d Pa. inf. W. Hebard, Capt. Co. H, 17th Ill. cav.

A. E. Carman, Co. H, 48th Ill. inf. Jacob H. Smith, Co. 7th Penn. inf. W. H. Johnson, Co. A, 67th Mass. inf. A. H. Gillett, Co. A, 5th Iowa inf. Henry Shank. Harry Jones, Co. A, 134th Ind. inf.

Veterans of War Chosen to Speak to School Children

Commander L. C. Dana of Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., has detailed the following comrades to speak at the Memorial day exercises: buildings next Friday afternoon at the usual Memorial day exercises: High school, Colorado Finkbinder, at 8:30 a. m.; Lowell school, Comrade McAllister, at 2:30 p. m.; Garfield school, Comrade McMorris, at 2:30 p. m.; Washington school, Comrade Vest, at 2:30 p. m.; Columbia school, Comrade Burleigh, at 2:30 p. m.; Lincoln school, Comrade Knowles, at 2:30 p. m.; Liller school, Comrade Sherman, at 2:30 p. m.; Steele school, Comrade Kerr, at 2:30 p. m.; Bristol school, Comrade Waugh, at 2:30 p. m.; Helen Hunt school, Comrade Rice, at 2:30 p. m.; Roswell school, Comrade Irwin, at 2:30 p. m.; Colorado City schools, Comrades Irvine, Morse and Bushon; Manitou schools, Comrades Cres and Daffner. Each comrade detailed will select one comrade to act as emcee. Detail to accompany him, Mrs. Cora H. Sawyer, president of the Woman's Relief Corps, has selected the following members to visit the above schools in company with the comrades detailed: Mrs. Ormsby, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Damp, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Work and Mrs. Sawyer. Detail for the different schools will be made at the regular meeting Tuesday afternoon and each lady is requested to select some woman not on regular detail to accompany her. School children are requested by the G. A. R. to gather flowers for decorating the graves on Memorial day, and they should be delivered at G. A. R. hall in the old court house not later than Friday noon in order that they may be arranged for use on Saturday.

- John Fields, Co. D, 11th Mo. inf. C. H. Dillon, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Eng. T. J. Gilroy, Co. D, 9th Kan. cav. Simon Duckstater, Co. A, 105th Ill. David Herron, Co. B, 5th Iowa cav. Thomas B. Finn.
- A. Le Clair, Co. B, 8th Mass. inf. A. D. Felt, Co. 8th Mich. cav. Daniel G. Leighton.
- Rev. A. E. Taft, chaplain 17th N. Y. Judge B. F. Garrison, Co. C, 33d Ind. W. H. Dickinson, Co. 4th Mich. cav. A. Elsworth, Lieut. Co. 4th Mich. cav.
- D. M. Hunter, Capt. Co. F, 152d Ill. D. A. Moore, Co. I, 1st Mo. William H. Allen, Co. H, 42d Wis. T. J. Sutton, Co. H, 122d N. Y. inf. Henry Hazel, Co. C, 7th Wis.
- Nelson Gates, Co. B, 10th N. Y. cav. James Huston, Co. H, 8th Mo. cav. John W. Moore.
- Keneth Martin, Co. K, 15th Kan. cav. William H. Lengel, Co. H, 5th Ind. inf.
- James H. Allen, Co. H, U. S. C., inf. Oliver Carter.
- W. S. Schaefer, Co. F, 104th N. Y. heavy art.
- Jesse Johnson.
- Thomas Henderson, Co. F, 4th W. Va. R. J. Hewitt, U. S. signal corps. W. H. Williams, Co. E, 8th N. Y. cav. E. W. Branham, U. S. navy. Ianthus Bently, Co. D, 79th Pa. George F. Hedrick, Co. F, 34th Ind. John G. Smalley, Co. F, 3d Vt. A. J. Walker, Co. K, 15th Kan. cav. E. F. McCloskey, Co. I, 192d Ohio inf.
- George N. Whitte, Co. C, 27th Iowa. S. H. Robinson, Capt. Co. B, 4th Ill. cav.
- Thomas Donnell, Co. B, 36th Ill. inf. David Babcock, Co. C, 106 Pa. M. C. Hendrickson, Co. E, 29th Ill. James M. Gillman, Co. A, 48th Iowa. J. W. Russell, Co. C, 93d N. Y. Edwin H. Eard, Co. G, 151st Ind. David Reed, Co. A, 23d U. S. C. T. George W. Thomas, Co. L, 12th Ill. cav.
- James E. Hamilton, Co. E, 3d Colo. L. R. Kellogg, Co. C, 52d Mass. M. W. Everloth, Co. F, 1st Me. cav.
- W. B. Sherman. Jesse B. Newman. A. H. Holbrook, Co. D, 9th Kan. cav. L. E. Thaw. C. W. Kirtledge, Col. 26th Iowa. James Gilman. Charles E. Crosby. Ernest Kirtledge. J. A. Simmons. John H. Kinney, Co. G, 16th Wis. Dwight R. Potter. J. J. Girard, Co. F, 50th Mo. G. E. Constant, Co. I, 106th Ill. Charles L. Feasler. A. L. C. Hendricks, 11th Ohio cav. The following Spanish-American soldiers are buried in Evergreen cemetery: Henry Reisig, Co. M, 1st Colo. Harry McDonald, Co. M, 1st Colo. Paul Schaefer, Co. M, 1st Colo. Grant Worley, Co. M, 1st Colo. Herbert F. Robbins, Co. H, 34th N. S.

CADETS READY TO ENAMP

The members of the High school cadet battalion will leave Friday morning, June 12, for Palmer Lake on their annual camping expedition. It is practically decided that the camp shall be held this year at Palmer Lake. Captains McBroom and Morrell have examined the site and believe it to be an ideal one. Camp will be made about half a mile from the railroad station where a long level plateau at the foot of a mountain is found. It is planned to hold guard mounts and drill in extended order and to conduct the camp as if it were that of a battalion of the regular army. A number of tents will be secured from the state for the trip. Practically the entire membership of the battalion will go on the trip. The cadets may decide to march to Palmer Lake instead of taking the train, but this has not been fully discussed.

The Revenge of the Four

By JOSIAH FLYNT and FRANCIS WALTON.

ONE evening, or rather one morning in May, 1891, in the "Slide," which everybody knows, though that is not its name, a mixed company of men were gathered together. They were young. There, for they ordered miscellaneous drinks and smoked cigarettes and listened to three "darkies" explain, to the accompaniment of their banjo, that they found the Western Union a convenience, no matter where they roam, and that they will telegraph their baby, they will send ten or twenty maybe, and they won't have to pay for it.

In marked contrast with the other visitors that evening at the "Slide," there sat close about a table, in earnest consultation, four celebrities, whom the house treated with distinguished deference.

This May evening in the "Slide" they had met by appointment in the way of business. Their business for the moment consisted in the attention of contemplation of the general of local shows and festivals and generally of occasions on which anywhere in the United States in the next three months the moneyed crowds would congregate. At any expense they were ambitious to afford their services to the greatest number of people in the greatest number of places, in the shortest space of time possible. The question of the day was with what "graff" the benefit of their services should first be offered.

Mr. Eady, called "Mike" among his business associates, and after 40, 30, 20, 10, and 5 years of experience, was more than monastic seclusion, factotum, known as his "lying-in hospital," and a preliminary jaunt to a reunion of civil war veterans to be held in the South. He backed up the suggestion with promises of success, which on account of his experience and age—he had passed his fifty-sixth year—were taken with marked attention.

"There's more suckers in a day down there than there is up here in a week," declared all been in the hill country in West Virginia on circus day, ain't we? Well, the class a big thing comes along, they're ruinin' loose all over the South. They take in 'bout one show in a season, and when they get to town they rubber rollers at all. 'W'y, I've seen them take some to town as throw up their hands at sights that a Bowery kid in New York would look at with a sneer. Put 'em in front of a side show's banjo, and they'll screw their noses till they're in shape again. They work like mules on their farms, and don't see nothin' exciting more'n once or twice a year, and when a big thing comes along, they're ruinin' loose all over the South. They take in 'bout one show in a season, and when they get to town they rubber rollers at all. 'W'y, I've seen them take some to town as throw up their hands at sights that a Bowery kid in New York would look at with a sneer. 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State Mining News

CHAFFEE.

The Gold Bug at Turret is almost cleared of water and the work of cleaning and repaving the drifts will begin at once.

E. T. Bowen has a car of granite ready to ship from his quarry at Ethel, near Turret. Developments continue to be entirely satisfactory.

The new plant on machinery on the Asaconda at Turret is working splendidly and the development of that property promises to continue steadily and on a large scale.

Nothing but good reports come from the Masco and the work is progressing rapidly and steadily. The ore increases both in quantity and value as the tunnel attains greater depth.

The Jasper continues to show up steadily better development continues. Some ore is being shipped and stops are being established that will soon afford quite a shipping capacity.

Development on the Silver Tip property in the Turret district is being renewed with indications that the work will be continued without interruption and that the producing stage will soon be reached.

Manager E. E. Briggs of the Copper King mine informs that several cars now at work on the property taking out ore. The company will commence shipping ore to the Saluda smelter either the last of this week or the first of next.

A. F. Ducey has made a new departure in mining in this vicinity and brought to town the first of the week a specimen of his find. The specimen, when oxidized by Bode the druggist, was found to be a very pure per cent soda. Several different kinds of soda were found in the analysis, and if the supply is large enough the property will be of much value.

Some parties have recently been examining the old Calumet iron mine, though with what object is not known. The proposition to take up the track of the Calumet branch will not be carried out, but on the contrary it is more likely that the branch will be improved and some of the portion washed away rebuilt for the accommodation of the Turret business.

General Manager Rittour of the Cleopatra, has practically closed a deal for a plant of machinery for the Cleopatra mine and hopes within a short time to have it in operation. He will also have the property examined by Prof. Arthur Lakes, acknowledged expert without any fee in the west, and will prosecute the development along the lines of his competent advice.

Six men are now at work on the Vivandiere, opening a drift at the 600-foot level. They hope to tap the rich ore shoot that was exposed in the 500-foot level. This is the shoot that was worked for 300 feet and it was from there that the shipping ore was produced. Everything is looking very bright for the Vivandiere, nearly all the bills of the company are paid and the rest will be settled as soon as presented. J. J. New is in personal charge of the operations and the work is being pushed rapidly along.

LAWSON.

The business men of Lawson are very much pleased over the present prospects for this old camp, formerly a mining town, in conversation with several of the leading merchants of the place, the first of this week, they expressed themselves as more than being pleased with the increase of business during the past few months. One gentleman stated that at the present time there were more men at work in and about Lawson than he has seen within the past 15 years.

Every man that wishes work can have it for the asking and it is no many camps today that can be spoken of in this way.

A large number of the old mines are again being reopened after years of idleness, besides a large number of new ones being opened by capitalists who have visited the district the past month looking for properties and have decided on Lawson as being the place to spend their money. The old camp has a record which cannot be excelled in America for production, considering the amount of work done.

The Commodore company started to drive a tunnel in at the base of Red Elephant mountain, which is a well-known lode which exist there. This tunnel is at present in about 400 feet, and will have to be driven 2,000 feet before the old Red Elephant lode is cut. This lode will yield a good amount of about 750 feet. It is from this old mine alone that over \$4,000,000 has been taken. Some of the richest ore ever uncovered in the lower end of the district was found in the old Red Elephant mine. The company operating this tunnel is the same as that which owns some of the producing mines in Creede, Colo. The Commodore Mining company is a close corporation and has plenty of capital with which to push its plans to the desired end, one of the principal members of the company being the well-known mining man, Mr. E. A. Reynolds.

Work on the East Red Elephant is being pushed ahead. Mr. R. C. Vidler, manager, stated that the company would soon install a large plant of machinery so that the main tunnel can be driven as rapidly as possible. This tunnel is being driven later in the well-known lode that cross the eastern end of Red Elephant mountain. All these lodes will be cut at right angles so that drifting on them will be made very easy. This company has very bright future before it, and with the kind of men that it has at the wheel the advantage will be well taken care of. Some of the best mining men in the state have interested themselves in this proposition and they intend to see it through. Several men are employed at present, but this number will be greatly increased within a few weeks.

The Last Chance mine is being worked by St. Louis capitalists under the management of Mr. Stannish of Lawson. There has been a new boiler and hoist recently placed at the mine which is located on Silver creek just a short distance from Lawson and the railroad. The property consists of two full patented mineral claims which lie about 250 yards above the famous Old Joe Reynolds mine. Drifting on the lode has been commenced with satisfactory results. A very good vein has recently been encountered which gives great promise of developing into a good large permanent ore body.

Some very rich mineral has already been taken from this lode. All the machinery has been set and is in working order. Six men are employed on the property at the present time and this number will be increased as the demand calls for it. Stannish is very much pleased with the present prospects of his company and with the

proper development work some great lodes will be disclosed.

GUNNISON.

The Pure Gold Mining & Milling company, Denver, has resumed work on its property south of Gunnison in the Gold Belt. The main shaft, which is down 240 feet, will be sunk and levels run into the vein, which is continuing to the 200-foot level.

The Enterprise mine in the Tin Cup district recently encountered a rich vein of \$220 in gold to the ton. This discovery was made in the 3,000-foot level, where considerable ore is showing. The company also has splendid mineral in the upper tunnels which makes them capable of producing extensively. A large force of men is kept constantly at work on development and much ore has been blocked out. Some of the veins are extensive and the Enterprise mine is one of the largest propositions in the Tin Cup district and is promoted by Boston capital. It is owned and operated by the Taylor Park district.

The Revenue mine in the Box Canon district is looking promising. Levels are being driven from the upper shaft on the vein and a crosscut tunnel is being driven to the 140-foot level, deeper than it is showing in the shaft. The vein is proving continuous and the company is well satisfied with the mine's condition.

The Akron company at Whiteline is pushing work on its big tunnel which will soon cut the North Star vein. It is in over 3,300 feet and the operators expect to uncover a fine body of ore. The company's concentration at the Star may be looked to operators of other properties. The Akron company's ore, when it is opened by a new tunnel will be practically all of a shipping grade.

The David H. is showing considerable ore and is preparing to ship as soon as the roads are in condition. The vein was recently encountered in the new shaft and is furnishing lots of ore for the bins.

BRECKENRIDGE.

While the Breckenridge gold belt is widely known as a great placer gold camp and also as the point from which the beautiful crystallized gold nuggets from the mines of the Farncomb hill reach the outside world, its most important product is smelting and milling ore. Its placers have been so well worked that the mining public has overlooked or forgotten that the lodes from which the placer gold came still contain great quantities of the yellow metal within their depths. Intelligent prospecting for the source of the placer gold would certainly lead to good results in the way of discovering lodes and ledges of auriferous quartz and in most cases the lodes would be found partly in the mine and partly on the placer ground. It is singular that the large placer operators do not keep prospectors at work the year round, looking for lodes on their holdings; with a good mine opened, the placer company would then be taking out gold in winter as well as in summer.

The Carbonate, owned and operated by Moon, Risley & Horn, on Mount Carbon, has a good showing of silver, lead and zinc and drift. About 45 tons of good grade smelting ore are awaiting dry roads, when shipments to the Breckenridge branch sampler of the Chamberlain-Dillingham Ore Purchasing company will be made.

In the Illinois gulch section, the Ferris-Condon lease on the Carpenter placer, the Hoyle & Hoyle lease on the Puzzle and Puzzle extension and the lease on the "Bony" vein of the Washington group are all in good grade smelting ore and are making regular shipments. Superintendent Newsome of the Washington is having the placer ground surveyed, the number of vein and is having the flumes of the placers on Mayo and Illinois gulches put in shape for the season's work. In Illinois gulch a big clean-up of the season's operations is confidently expected. The placer is supplied with water at a head of 100 to 150 feet will wash the 12 to 20-foot banks down into the pit. The ground is practically virgin and the preliminary work done last season was a big success. The old camp is being worked on a half pennyweight to about an ounce each. The stamp and concentrating mill on the property will be started before long to handle the ore from the old-bearing ore from the upper tunnel.

It is reported that work will be shortly resumed on the Mountain Pride mine and that the fine concentration mill on the property will be kept running. The Mountain Pride has been a good producer of heavy lead-silver ore heretofore.

The Roosevelt on Mineral hill, adjoining the Cincinnati, is showing up good silver, heavy lead-silver ore and will make a shipment before long. The property is owned and operated by John Olson and Dr. Clinton H. Scott of Breckenridge. It is developed by 150 feet of tunnel, a 40-foot raise and a drift on the ore.

Manager J. M. Thomas of the Fremont-Vineta Oil & Gold Mining company, which owns about a dozen lode claims and 100 acres of placer ground in the Summit gulch section, left for San Francisco to investigate the merits of a new gold mill which has proven to be of economical and practical value on the Pacific coast mines. If the mill is best adapted to the work to be done here, a plant capable of handling at least 50 tons of crude ore per day will be ordered.

SAN JUAN.

Owing to the vast amount of snow which has fallen during the past winter and the downfall of another three feet in the mountains this week, mining operations will be at least three weeks or more behind the same period of last year. Usually by the first of June the timberline seeks the hills as high as timbering is being done. Under these conditions there can be little to be chronicled in the way of prospecting news for several weeks.

Among the new enterprises in the mining line the starting up of the Bright Diamond mine and mill by Barney Dupraw and A. Moule is important. The machinery has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new owners and in addition a large lot of new machinery has been purchased and placed in position. The mill will treat the ore from the Black Girl and other properties owned by Mr. Dupraw. In addition to this, the products of outside mines will be

be treated, and several hundred tons have been contracted for by Arps Bros. from Mineral Farm.

George B. Croft and H. M. Allison have resumed work on the Rose, south of the Ouray Chief at the edge of the amphitheater. The tunnel is in 360 feet and its extension will be pushed rapidly. The five men now working have encountered some good pay ore and indications point to a good paying property before the summer closes.

David Wood is working a good force on the Ouray Chief and last week shipped a twenty-ton car to Durango. This property promises to be a steady shipper of good pay ore all summer. Mr. Wood has a fine wagon road from the city to the mouth of the tunnel and has complete buildings for the successful working of the mine.

The Sneffels district will largely increase its output this year. The Governor mine expects to cut a rich vein in a short time and will be a steady shipper. The damages caused by the snowslide are being repaired as fast as possible. George T. Bradley will work good force on the Pilot as soon as the snow melts. The property has been returned from the East and will soon commence active operations on the Alton. A good force will be worked on the San Pedro and Camp Bird Rev. Although by an Eastern syndicate, it has many hundred tons of good grade ore already on the dumps. This output can be treated at the Bright Diamond mill, now being operated by Messrs. Duraw and Moule.

The Revenue and Camp Bird will ship their usual output of high grade gold and silver ores and the Bachelor will keep up its shipments.

TELLURIDE.

One of the largest shippers of ore and concentrates in San Miguel county at this time is the Alta mines, in Turkey Creek basin. The mill was in operation about one week ago, and after the first two or three days while the machinery was becoming adjusted, it has been working on an average of two carsloads, ten tons each, of concentrates per twenty-four hours. Considerable high grade ore is shipped in its crude state to smelters, and altogether the shipper is doing a good business, amounting to 100 carloads per month. This tonnage is exceeded by but one other mine, the Smuggler-Union, in the county. The shipment are made from the mill in the morning and will be somewhat nearer than place than Telluride, though the offices and headquarters of the company are at the latter.

The mill was remodeled under the supervision of the manager, formerly manager of the Smuggler-Union, one of the former owners of the Alta, and who sold it to the present owner, a party of the same name. The mill is a modern plant, perfectly adapted to the treatment of Alta ore. Mr. Mansfield, one of the former owners of the Alta, and who sold it to the present owner, assumed the management last November for the purpose of overhauling and reconstructing the mill and placing the property on a profitable basis. It is not having paid since passing into the hands of the new owner, and notwithstanding the fact that the property is being worked on a paying basis again, Mr. Mansfield announces he will relinquish the management and return east, his home having been in Connecticut.

His connection with the Smuggler-Union company two years ago. The mill is treating an average of 100 tons of ore daily, five and six tons being reduced to fine ore for sale. The mill is blocked out and ready for extraction in the mine, and the development in progress is opening up mineral twice as fast as it is taken out at a consumption of 100 tons daily. The mill is a modern plant, perfectly adapted to the treatment of Alta ore. The vein carries from two to six feet of solid silver and lead ore running medium values in gold, and it has been explored and its continuity established to a depth of more than 1,000 feet vertically below the surface. While the group contains, notably the Alta, some of the oldest claims in the district, it is in its infancy so far as prospecting is concerned. The work which will doubtless be a large, substantial and profitable producer.

F. T. Axtell, manager of the Caribou and Montezuma mines, at Ophir, is maintaining a large output of forty to fifty tons a day for the concentrating plant and shipping an occasional carload of high grade mineral to the smelters, has an extra force of men at work on the property and is rapidly getting the property in condition for much larger production. The concentrate shipments amount to five and six cars per week, and some of them being shipped at \$1,200 at the mine. The owners are now in controversy with the Suffolk-Globe Mining and Milling company over the placer on which the mill is situated, and it is expected that the matter will be adjudicated, a new and modern mill will be constructed and the mines operated on an extensive scale, giving employment to 150 men.

BIG FIRE ATALTMAN.

Special to the Gazette.

An early hour this morning a fire broke out in the town of Altman, threatening the destruction of practically the entire town.

All the fire departments of the district have been summoned to aid in fighting the flames.

Dynamite is being used to stop the progress of the conflagration but it looks as if the town was doomed.

The fire was discovered in the Altman hotel about two o'clock and there is no doubt but that it was the work of incendiaries.

It quickly spread to the warehouses adjoining the hotel and a strong wind which was blowing carried the sparks.

It was found that the fire hose had been cut in numerous places and was practically useless.

Cripple Creek, May 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning the chief of police and several assistants were summoned to Altman to aid in tracking the incendiaries.

Excitement there is said to be at fever heat and the fire-bugs will be lynched if caught.

The fire must burn itself out.

TOO LATE FOR OPERATION.

By Associated Press.

Madison, Neb. May 25.—Former Congressman John S. Robinson, of Third Nebraska district, died here early today of appendicitis. He was attacked Thursday, the third time within a few months. Physicians, after a consultation, decided that an operation was impossible owing to the patient's extreme weakness. Mr. Robinson was elected to Congress in 1898 on a Fusion ticket and served two terms. He formerly was law partner of Senator W. V. Allen.

MINES AND MINING

SHIPMENT FROM THE MINT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 21.—Two carloads of ore left the Mint property today, consigned to one of the local smelters. They also received returns from a three carload shipment sent out the latter part of last week, which gave values of better than \$40 to the ton.

The prospects were never brighter at the Mint consolidated company's grounds than right at the present time. The company is doing a considerable amount of work, and is meeting with good results. Development is being carried on in the four lower levels, and the three lower ones are being shipped, which will give a production of 200 tons per month.

The ore shoot opened in the lower levels is the same and the average width is between two and three feet. It all depends on the quality of the ore, which is between \$40 and \$50 to the ton. W. R. Foley, the president of the company, is now giving his entire attention to this property, as he believes in the near future that the company will be able to ship big shipments of the camp on Mint territory.

Trail.

A five-carload shipment was consigned today to the Duraw and Moule property on the Darnell lease on the Trail property. The ore will run between \$15 and \$20 to the ton. Lessee Darnell and associates are operating the north 400 feet of this claim, where a large body of low grade ore has been encountered.

The lessees are operating through the Hawson tunnel, on the territory of the Moose company, and are breaking fully eight feet of ore of a low grade nature. Where the ore is broken, it is found to be 250 feet below the surface, so the lessees have considerable virgin stoping ground above them, where it is known the ore shoot will run, and have plenty of time to make good money from their operations.

Little Bessie.

Drifting is in progress in the bottom level of the water level of the Little Bessie property, and the ore is being encountered. It is believed the ore shoot will be found in a very short time. The property is under lease to Wyncoop and others, who are doing a great amount of work.

Grotto.

Lessee Ellithorpe, operating on the Grotto property on Bull hill, is getting out a shipment that he estimates will be worth about \$100 a ton. The ore is being broken up by the surface, and so far has proved very pocket. The entire surface in this vicinity pans free gold and it is his intention to strip the surface and ship the wash as far down as he can, at least until the concentrating development work with the expectation of finding a permanent vein and ore shoot.

Rebecca and associates, leasing on the Silver Tip, adjoining the Grotto, are prospecting from the main shaft on that claim for the source of this same ore shoot that is being mined near the surface. Both properties are controlled by the United Gold Mines company.

ON THE IRONCLAD.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, May 22.—Operations are being pushed at the Ironclad mine, the same named hill and surprises may be in store for many of the people of the district as the result of these operations. The Ironclad mine today is the largest low grade proposition to be found within the productive area of the Cripple Creek district, and the company has this property under lease is working a good-sized force of men at the present time. The ore is being treated at the mill now in operation at the town of Goldfield.

The principal work is being done in the sixth level and below that point. A cave-in some time ago below the sixth has closed completely the old stopes, and a new shaft is being driven through this loose drift to a depth of 600 feet. A drift was run from the bottom of the mine to connect with another mine, which now permits the handling of rock economically. It is the intention of the lessee to handle every ton of ore as automatically as possible, and they are breaking rock and landing it in the ore bins at an average cost of \$1 per ton.

The ground which is now being worked is very soft and little powder has to be used to loosen the rock sufficiently to handle it for loading in the buckets, and right now there are several thousand tons of ore piled up and ready to be hoisted, it being estimated that in the cave-in fully 2,000 tons of ground was loosened. Each man can now handle 10 tons of ore easily each day so as to make the formation throughout the territory.

Waco Weta.

Stanton and others have taken a lease on the Waco Weta on Bull cliffs and on a template starting work in a few days. The property is a large amount of low grade, free milling ore, and the new lessees are making arrangements for the erection of a cyanide plant or securing a lease on a stamp mill. As yet no definite arrangements have been arrived at, but a deal will in all probability be consummated by the middle of next week.

Hull City.

The Independence Consolidated has completed the work striking the main shaft on the Hull City to the depth of 1,350 feet, and expects to have a sump finished and the pumps in place by Sunday night at the latest. Levels will be run to the ore shoot at this depth and will resume the larger extent of the ore deposits at the other levels. The production of late has been rather small, but a decided increase will be made from this time on.

Blue Bird.

A shipment of 20 tons was sent out today by Tanner and Lynch, who are operating on the north end of the Blue Bird on Bull hill. The ore was broken in the foot level, and is being shipped coming from the opposite side of the shaft from which they have been working of late. The new strike shows over two feet of ore, filled with fine particles of sylvanite, and the entire vein will average over \$50 to the ton.

Delmonico.

The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, operating on the south end of the Delmonico, is holding ore from a flume in the vein recently discovered. The vein shows pay values, and the initial shipment of 20 tons was sent out today by the lessees.

Sinking has also been resumed and the large shaft on the property will be pushed downward until a depth of 500 feet is reached.

GOLD SOVEREIGN SHIPMENT.

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Seven sets of lessees are now at work leasing on the main workings of the Dunte, all prospecting from surface on the different blocks. Chandler and associates, operating on the southeast corner of the claim, have to all appearances a big proposition, and since the installation of an electric hoist recently, regular shipments will soon be sent out from that lease. The lessees claim a

large body of ore in sight, with assays running from \$30 to \$50 a ton. Campbell is leasing on the Ramona claim, are driving about 50 feet from the New York tunnel through the Ramona claim. These workings cut the property at a depth of 250 feet and the lessees expect to cut the War Eagle vein at this depth before much more work is prosecuted. Helz and others, operating another block of the same claim, are now sinking for another 100 feet, and will soon commence drifting for the ore shoot from the new level. Considerable high grade has been shipped from this lease recently.

New Boiler Tested.

The new boiler for Stratton's Independence property was given a test yesterday which proved very successful. The boiler is the largest in the district and it is believed by the management that it will meet the demands required for carrying out the proposed plans of development.

WORK STARTED ON PARK CITY GROUP.

Work was started May 11 on the Park City, Utah, group of claims by the Colorado Mines Consolidated company. This property is located between the daily west of the Colorado and Ontario producers and is to be actively developed by the new owners. John McCouagh, formerly of Cripple Creek, is in charge of the work. The Rickey-Shimp investment company is the principal owner of the Colorado Mines Consolidated company. The company is also working the property in the Whitehorn district and also in the Saguache district.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE TAYLOR PARK DISTRICT.

A rich strike is reported from the Taylor Park property in the Taylor Park district. Edwin Arkell stated yesterday that assays had been obtained running as high as \$400 to the ton. The strike was made in the lower tunnel, 3,000 feet from the foot of the Ramona claim. The ore was found in the five tunnels and several shipments have been made from the different workings. Mr. Arkell reports that a railroad is about to be built into the section by parties interested there.

Trachyte.

The Trachyte company, operating on the same named claim, has sent out during the past week a production of 350 tons of ore that had values of about an ounce and a half to the ton. The ore was all treated at the Economic reduction works and local smelters. The lower workings are at present showing large bodies of ore, and from the outlook at this time, the production for the coming month will be much larger than usual, and the grade will average about the same as usual.

Trilby Developments.

Reese and others, recently securing a lease on the Trilby claim, adjoining the Gold Sovereign on the west slope of Bull hill, are just finishing installing a large hoisting plant, and they now expect to do extensive development work, part of which will be to sink the shaft to a depth of at least 500 feet. When this depth is reached, crosscuts will be run to the different levels, when they expect to encounter the rich ore shoot recently found in the Gold Sovereign property.

Golden Cycle.

Fry and others operating under lease the Anna J. property of the Golden Cycle company, sent out their third shipment of ore, which consisted of 20 tons, and, from assays taken, it is expected to give returns of \$25 to the ton. Another shipment, considerably larger and with much better values is expected to be shipped in the near future. The Anna J. property will be sent out the first part of next week.

Vindicator.

The Maynard lease on block 5 of the Vindicator is continuing to send out good shipments, and promises to keep up a steady production. The shipment for the past week was two carloads of ore which gave returns of \$40 and \$60 to the ton.

King Edward is a Traveler

live, like other men, which is far from being the way of our archdukes." Two. Considerate. "That is true, but Number One pleases me in the Prince of Wales is the consideration he invariably shows for his subjects. As you know, when he inspects a stall or a stable, he always tries to give as little trouble as possible. Now that is not the way with the king. He wants to finger every article of jewelry, to knock-knock he sees; he will keep you an hour and a half at a stretch, and then go off with scarcely a 'thank you!' And, therefore, he never buys anything whatever."

The other merchant chuckled: "I know, I know," said he, "I always get out of the way when I see his majesty coming, and I am sure I cannot be caught buying at every turn, one does not expect it, but in the case of the Prince of Wales, whenever he has given trouble he will often pick up something and buy it. It is, I think, a very small thing, one feels very pleased to get the same. And, besides, when it is a question of things he cannot buy there is a kind look and an appreciative word which quite commensates me for any trouble."

Among the merchants and others which took place at Vienna during that exhibition year, there was, I remember, a reception given to the chief British nobles, dukes, marquises, and the Prince of Wales was present. During the evening there came an amusing incident in which the prince gave proof of his natural gentleness. There was nothing very curious in it about the gathering, which resolved itself into a very agreeable one. In the midst of it the prince lighted a cigar. Others would have liked to do the same, but were mostly at a loss to tell whether such a course would be right or wrong. They hesitated. Their doubts, however, were speedily dispelled, for the prince took one of three or four boxes of cigars placed on a table near him, and approaching some of the nobles, he offered them one affably if they were smokers and if they would take a cigar. Half a dozen of us did so, and in this wise the prince strolled round, tendering the fragrant weed to those who asked for it. Very soon he came upon a gentleman who, absorbed in conversation with another, had not noticed what was occurring. And this gentleman, on being consulted, took no notice of the offering cigars, seemed quite overpowered, his loyalty and respect were profound.

Look a Cigar.

In fact, the prince's offer impressed

scarcely enough courage to take one of the proffered cigars. When he did so it was with profuse and extraordinary protestations. He was deeply honored by the offer, he said, but he would not smoke a cigar—but he would not smoke if he would preserve it as a memento—a souvenir—a—a— Then the poor man, looking extremely uncomfortable, and with a pale, premonitory standing on his forehead, began to flounder. The prince was much amused, and, wishing to put Mr. M. at his ease, he said to him jocularly: "Oh, cigars are not so bad as you think. In fact, you will find them sufficiently manured. In fact, they might spoil by being kept much longer."

Nevertheless, Mr. M., with a fresh protest, was saying that he would bequeath the cigar he had taken as a heirloom to his descendants, proceeded to place it in his pocket. At this the prince sat, smiling: "Well, if you wish to keep it, I will not object," he said to you. But you must smoke one, now. You are a smoker, are you not?"

"Yes, your royal highness, yes; but—I should not presume to smoke here now, in your presence."

"But all these gentlemen are smoking," said the prince, genially. "There is no reason why you should not do the same." And thereupon, taking a second cigar from the box, he almost forced it into the hand of Mr. M., to whom the latter still vowed he would never dare to smoke in the presence of royalty.

"Why, am I so very terrible?" the prince exclaimed, with a broad smile. "Come, here is Mr. Owen, who will give you a light."

MUNICIPALISM IN ENGLAND.
English M. P. Deplores the Increase
of Modern Public Ownership.
 "As regards municipal ownership, we are in a very unfortunate position," said Sir Charles (Harper's Weekly, March 14, 1903). I showed that sentence to an English member of parliament who has been mayor and for over ten years a councillor of the largest of the largest cities in the kingdom, writes Sydney Brookes, in Harper's Weekly. His comment was startling. "Happy America," he exclaimed. "Long may she remain so." Then, on a more vigorous attack on the excesses of modern "municipal enterprise." The old form of it, the form known as "gas and water," he approved. His experience had convinced him that, being were certain undertakings, which, being monopolistic in their nature and necessarily operating in the health or safety or necessity of the people, could be done more efficiently and more economically controlled by a municipality than by a private company. He could not, and he more, he declared, could anyone else, be so sure of it."

sphere in which municipal enterprises might legitimately move. Local conditions, as it seemed to him, could alone determine that. But he thought it unlikely that when a municipality branched out into the sphere of the trades of a speculative and even experimental character, it incurred immense liabilities in prosecuting them, and raised local taxation to an almost unbearable height. The point was reached where it became a matter of principle and common sense to call a halt. That point, in his opinion, England had not only reached, but passed. "Our Government," he said, "have gone far over municipal trading. England, without realizing it, is settling rapidly down on a Collectivist basis. The municipalities are Socialists of the future in embryo. The men who are doing this, whether they know it or not, are playing the game of the Socialists to perfection."

Of course, Socialism has lost a good many of its terrors. We are all Socialists now, as Hancock says, but there is one thing which has not lost its terrors, and that is bankruptcy. If municipal speculation goes on at the present rate it is my opinion we must either end in a sort of local bankruptcy or else, as such a measure, a strategy of private initiative will work our commercial ruin. That is why, as a lifelong friend and admirer of America, I am glad to hear she is a hundred years old and us in the matter of municipal ownership. I say, I say, I say, many she remain so.

An explicit denial appears in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger, of the allegation that Interior Minister Von Plehve sent a confidential letter to the governor of Bessarabia shortly before the anti-semitic outbreak at Kishinev, in which he referred to the possibility of disorders there and the steps to be taken to suppress them. The paper says the reports were unfounded.

Fund for relief of poor Jews under the protection act of 1903. A total of about 100,000 rubles, or 1,000,000 dollars, of which Congress has authorized \$300,000.

This was signed by Joseph Bloomfield, then Governor of New Jersey and ex-officio

travelling, those passengers received by the train were warmly welcomed by the tourist year in the history of the country, for tourists to be hunting lodgings, some of the largest, boarding house operators are interested in the movement of the tourists, and the tourists of the Shurt Line. The railroad will run a service to South Cheyenne canon and is considering the erection of a new building.

The report of Superintendent Charles Alden to Mr. Ellers, vice president and general manager of the Last Dollar Gold Mining Company, at Denver, is as follows:

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, herewith submit my report concerning the development work and the status of the Last Dollar mine, for the year ending April 1, 1903.

"The report of the superintendent of the mine requires the attention of an oculist and Dr. Neepser will take charge of them. This is the first official oculist ever appointed at the mine. The oculist will receive a regular salary but will be paid for the work he performs at the direction of the commissioners.

utragged, finding no money if it is to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

JUMPED FROM BRIDGE.

Associated Press.
New York, May 24.—An unknown man in an open car crossing Brooklyn bridge today suddenly alighted when

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cock, Colorado Springs
b. m., by Hal Dinard,
r. Joe Barnett, Albu-
bl. m., by Richmond,
Wood and Morgan, Du-
b. h., by Nutbreaker,
n. h.

ly the most difficult proposition to accommodate all the tourists who arrive at Colorado Springs. There have been years when it has been difficult to secure any accommodation at hotels or boarding houses and the proprietors of the South Cheyenne tent city have taken this fact into consideration. There will be no necessity this year, which

travelling, those passengers received by the train were warmly welcomed by the tourist year in the history of the country, for tourists to be hunting lodgings, some of the largest, boarding house operators are interested in the movement of the tourists, and the tourists of the Shurt Line. The railroad will run a service to South Cheyenne canon and is considering the erection of a new building.

year before showed a total of \$11,711.83. The expenses for the year were amounted to \$133,353.57, leaving a balance on hand of \$73,428.26. Up to December 31, 1902, the company had received from the grand total production made from the property the sum of \$1,373,373.80, and of that sum the report to the first of the present year shows that \$1,373,373.80 was the report of Superintendent Charles

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, herewith submit my resume concerning the development work and the management of the Leadville mine, for the year ending April 1, 1903.

For the schedule, you will notice that

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and, running to the side of the
stage, jumped into the river. He threw
himself into the place of a fisherman who
was about to seize him. He stood poised
on the edge of the trestle work and
in a dived head first, holding his
breath between his teeth. His body rose
from the surface immediately after the
explosion and was carried away by the
current. He died.

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day, June 17.
 Co. - Purse, \$500.
 g., by Durfee. Dam not
 Trumble, Albuquerque.
 ri, ch. m., by Rowell.
 F. B. Locmish, Den-

The Emerson Anniversary

Emerson's Career in Brief

Born in Boston, May 25, 1803.
Entered the Latin school, 1813.
Moved to Concord to live in the old manse, 1814.
Returned to Boston, 1815.
Entered Harvard college, August, 1817.
Graduated, 1821.
Taught in a school for young ladies in Boston, 1821-24.
Returned to Concord to study divinity, 1825.
Licensed to preach, October 10, 1825.
Went south for his health, November 23, 1825.
Returned, June, 1827.
Spent winter in Cambridge, preaching, often, 1827-28.
Ordained as lecturer of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., minister of the Second church, Boston, March 11, 1829.
Married to Ellen Louisa Tucker, September, 1829.
Death of his wife, 1831.
Resigned his pastorate, December 22, 1832.
Sailed for Europe, December 25, 1832.
Returned September, 1833.
Began to lecture, November, 1833.
Went to Concord to live, October, 1834.
Married to Lydia Jackson, September, 1835.
Secured the publication of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," 1836.
Took part in the founding of "The Dial," September, 1836.
Published "Nature," September, 1836.
Delivered his Phi Beta Kappa address on "The American Scholar," August 31, 1837 (called by Dr. Holmes "our intellectual Declaration of Independence").
Published his first series of essays, 1841.
Published his first volume of poems, 1846.
Made a second visit to England, 1847.
Returned to Concord, 1848.
Published "Representative Men," 1849.
Published "English Traits," 1856.
Received from Harvard the degree of LL. D., 1868.
Elected an overseer of Harvard college, 1867.
Visited Concord, 1871.
His house burned and rebuilt by friends, 1872.
A third journey to Europe, October, 1872.
Died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

SKETCH OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON

EMERSON'S father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather were all ministers. Indeed, on both his father's and mother's side, he belonged to an unbroken line of ministerial descent from the earliest settlers in New England. His ancestral home was in Concord, Mass., but at the time of his birth, his father, the Rev. William Emerson, was minister of the First church congregation in Boston. In Boston, then, he was born, May 25, 1803. His father died when he was seven years old, but his mother continued to live in the parish house and to care for her family of five boys and a girl, all under ten years of age. Her one desire was to give these children an education, and for this she bore privations and endured hardships, which they shared bravely. During one year in the War of 1812, when the stoppage of commerce had made provisions high, Mrs. Emerson took her children to Concord and lived with them in the Old Manse which Hawthorne has described delightfully in his introduction to "Mosses from an Old Manse."

In that manse Emerson's grandfather was living when the Concord fight occurred.

Emerson was graduated at Harvard college in 1821, and after teaching a year or two gave himself to the study of divinity. He was not robust, there was a taint of consumption in the family, and he interrupted his study to travel in the south. His letters written at this time show that he was restless, and hard to be restrained within the bounds of the ministerial profession as it was then regarded in New England. He preached, however, from 1827 to 1832 and was for four years a colleague pastor over the Second church in Boston. His wife, whom he married in 1829, died in 1831, and his own health was precarious. The work of a preacher was not distasteful, but he had no aptitude for pastoral work, and he was out of sympathy with much that seemed to him essential in church order. The profession, which he had entered almost from necessity, since there was no other at that time in America which incited a student of Emerson's gifts and tastes, no longer seemed adjusted to his needs. It slipped from him, he resigned his pastorate; and though he preached occasionally afterward, he became thereafter distinctly a writer, maintaining himself mainly by lecturing, and living in a plain manner at Concord.

Intellectual Ferment.
There was an intellectual ferment in New England when Emerson was in his early manhood, and he was himself one of the special and active agents in stirring the minds of men. Changes were taking place in the way which people looked at education, religion, politics, and society. A great many subjects were discussed for which there seemed to be no place either in the pulpit or in legislatures, and those who had something to say were in great demand as lecturers. Public entertainments were not so varied then as now, nor so common, and people flocked to halls and meeting houses to hear lectures. Emerson, though not the most popular, was one of the most celebrated of these lecturers, and he gave his lectures in Boston and elsewhere. He was called upon also to speak at college commencements and on other special occasions, and it was rather through these lectures and addresses than through his private books that he made himself known to a long time, he made himself known to men.

He made a voyage to Europe in 1833 on account of ill-health, and during his journey visited Thomas Carlyle, then scarcely more known than Emerson himself, who had however discovered his genius in his writings. From this beginning there grew one of the notable friendships which sometimes mark the association of intellectual men. Emerson went to Europe again in 1847, with special reference to courses of lectures which he had been invited to give in England. He made a third visit in 1872, and on these two occasions made and renewed acquaintance with leading thinkers and poets. Except for his lecturing tours and these journeys, and for one made across the continent in 1871 which has been agreeably recorded by James Bradley Thayer in his little volume "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson," he spent his life quietly in Concord. He was married a second time in 1835, and died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

Prose Work.
His first published prose work was "Nature," in 1836. He wrote poems when in college, but his first publication of verse was in "The Dial," a magazine established in 1840, and the representative of a knot of men and women of whom Emerson was the acknowledged or unacknowledged leader. The first volume of his poems was published in 1847, and the second twenty years later. Meanwhile he put forth successive volumes of prose, and in the " Riverside edition" of his writings there is one volume of verse and ten of prose. In form the prose is either the oration or the essay, with one exception, "English Traits," records the observations of the writer after his first two journeys to England; and while it may loosely be classed among essays, it has certain distinctive features, which separate it from the essays of the same writer; there is in it narrative, reminiscence, and description, which make it more properly the notebook of a philosophic traveler.

Mr. Cabot tells us that Emerson's practice was, "when a sentence had

taken shape, to write it out in his journal, and leave it to find its fellows afterwards. These journals, pagged and indexed, were the quarry from which he built his lectures and essays. When he had a paper to get ready, he took the material collected under the particular heading, and added whatever suggested itself at the moment. The proportion thus added seems to have varied considerably; it was large in the early time, say to about 1846, and sometimes very small in the later essays."

As one reads Emerson steadily, he is likely to note certain mental characteristics in the writer which mark all his work. An important and pervading one is his loyalty to idealism, and his belief in the power of the soul to work out a noble place for itself. The openness of his mind to new thought, his loyalty to high ideals, his eager advocacy of the real, and his insight into the nature of things, have separated him and made his words sometimes unintelligible, but the serenity of his life and the courage of his speech have endeared him to men, even when they have thought him oblivious to some aspects of human life.

The fullest, as it is the authoritative, life of Emerson is that by his literary executor, Mr. J. Elliott Cabot; but there is a shorter one in the "American Men of Letters" series by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a personal sketch, "Emerson in Concord," by Dr. Edward W. Emerson, a son of the poet. Mr. George Willis Cooke, in his "Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Life, Writings, and Philosophy," supplies many interesting facts, and helps the student to an understanding of the philosopher. There has also been published the Emerson correspondence with Thomas Carlyle, with John Sterling, with "a Friend," and with Herman Grimm.

CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES.

Extensive plans are on foot for the observance of Emerson's 100th birthday anniversary this month. The Free Religious association, of which Emerson was one of the founders and officers, will commemorate the centennial by devoting the principal session of the annual convention in May to the subject of "Emerson's Religious Influence." At the evening festival the address will take the form of tributes to his memory. This association is also arranging for an Emerson memorial school or conference, to run three weeks, beginning July 13. The morning sessions will be held in Concord and the afternoon sessions in Boston. The committee in charge is made up of these gentlemen: Edwin D. Mead, George Willis Cooke, John C. Haynes, Frank R. Sanborn, William R. Thayer, Moorfield Storey and David Grell Huskins, Jr.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Born May 5, 1803.

On the birthday, May 25, there is to be a celebration at Concord, with addresses by Senator Hoar, Colonel Higginson, Charles Elliot Norton, and others, and on the preceding evening, Sunday, there will be a memorial observance in Symphony hall, Boston, under the auspices of a large citizens committee, with an address by Woodbury Eliot, a poem by George B. Woodbury, and choral music.

At Harvard university, Cambridge, on this day, the cornerstone will be laid of "Emerson hall," the new building for the philosophical department for which \$100,000 have been subscribed. The New York Society of Authors will celebrate the event by a banquet at the Waldorf, at which Mrs. Julia Ward

Howe is expected to be present, and among the speakers will be President Schurman of Cornell and Col. Henry Watterson. The Congress of Religion has issued a call inviting ministers of all denominations to observe Sunday, May 24, 1903, or any near date that may be convenient, as the Emerson centenary, either by preaching sermons reflecting the thought appropriate to the occasion, or in such other manner as may appeal to their judgment and taste.

Emerson's Place in Literature.

Perhaps no better general estimate of Emerson's place among the world's literary men has been brought forward

during this present revival than that written by the editor of the Christian Register, the leading paper of the denomination to which the philosopher belonged in the days of his formal ministry: "The influence of Emerson is steadily increasing, and will grow from more to more, certainly for a generation to come. Whether his writings will have such lasting influence as those of that kindred spirit, Marcus Aurelius, cannot be certainly known. But, because they have in them a modern element, the humane spirit of American democracy at its best, they will be likely to endure. His poems may outlast his essays, as some of them have the matchless beauty of the statues which come from the hands of Phidias and his contemporaries. Through this beauty of form shines that light of wisdom, the unquenchable candle of the Love of the soul of man."

Of the strong impression "the adorable sage of Concord village" makes upon the younger generation of poets one can give no more vivid example than the striking tribute rendered by Mr. Bliss Carman, the young Canadian poet, in the Literary World. "In the bewildering maze," says Mr. Carman, "of a breathless commercial civilization, it is well to have something tonic and un-fading to refer to. We never needed Emerson's radical faith in ideas and ideals more than we do today, and such a faith never seemed further from our thoughts. . . . He is a deep well, and we may go to him often for refreshment, and with no fear of his failing. And if any of us have not yet made his acquaintance, let us hurry to repair that misfortune as quickly as may be. To tell the truth, we need the Philippines much less than we need another Emerson; but, since we have got the Philippines, we need an original Emerson all the more. He will help us to add honesty and refinement, taste and beauty and modest sincerity to our sturdy self-assurance; so that our civilization may stand for something noble and truthful as well as something gigantic."

Each and All.

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that lows in the upland farm,
Far-hound, low not, none else to charm;
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine height;
He knows not thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's need has lent.
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
I caught it, dawn on the sadder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even,
He sings the song, but it cheers not now.
For I did not bring home the river and sky,
He sang to my ear—they sang to my eye.
The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubble of the latest wave
Fresh pearls to their enamel gave,
And the following of the savage sea
Gave their mad escape to sea.
I wiped away the weeds and foam,
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly, noxious things
Had left their beauty on the shore.
With the sun and the sand and the wild upsurge,
The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she strayed,
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
At last she came to his hermitage,
Like the bird from the woodlands to the cage.
The gay enchantment was undone,
A gentle wife, but fairy none.

Then I said, "I covet truth;
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat;
I leave it behind with the games of youth;"
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs;
I inhaled the violet's breath;
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Blue-ones and acorns lay on the ground;
Over me soared the eternal sky,
Full of light and of deity;
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;
I knew through my sense's veil,
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.
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Emerson's Complete Works.
Emerson's authorized publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce the publication of a definitive Centenary

Epigrams From Emerson

Go with mean people, and you
think life is mean. Then read
Plutarch, and the world is a
proud place, peopled with men of
positive quality, with heroes and
demigods standing around us,
who will not let us sleep.—(Books.)
It makes a great difference to
the force of any sentence
whether there be a man behind it
or no.—(Representative Men.)
The secret of genius is to suffer
no fiction to exist for us; to real-
ize all that we know; in the high
refinement of modern life, in arts,
in sciences, in books, in men, to
exact good faith, reality, and a
purpose; and, first, last, midst,
and without end, to honor every
truth by use.—(Representative
Men.)
There is no luck in literary rep-
utation. They who make up the
final verdict upon every book are
not the reviewers, but the readers
of the hour when it appears; but
a court of angels, a public not
to be bribed, not to be entreated,
and not to be overawed, decides
upon every man's title to fame.
Only those books come down
which deserve to last.—(Spiritual
Laws.)
Life is not so short but that
there is always time enough for
courage.—(Social Aims.)
Every act of the man inscribes
itself in the memories of his fel-
lows, and in his own manners
and face.—(Representative Men.)
Our life is an apprenticeship to
the truth that around every circle
another has been drawn; that there
is no end in nature, but every end
is a beginning; that there is al-
ways another dawn risen on mid-
noon, and under every deep a
lower deep opens.—(Circles.)
Nature paints the best part
of the picture; carves the best part
of the statue; builds the best
part of the house; and speaks the
best part of the oration.—(Art.)
And what is Originality? It is
being, being one's self, and not
porting accurately what we see
and are. Genius is, in the first
instance, sensibility, the capacity
of receiving just impressions
from the external world; and the
power of co-ordinating these
after the laws of thought.—(Quo-
tation and Originality.)
The less government we have,
the better—the fewer laws, and
the less condescended power. The an-
tithesis of this is the influence of
government is the influence of
private character, the growth of
the individual.—(Politics.)
A friend may well be reck-
oned the masterpiece of nature.
—(Friendship.)

Editor of Emerson's Complete Works,
for which the introduction has been
written by the editor, Edward Waldo
Emerson, who has given in brief com-
pass a fresh and authoritative account
of his father's life and work.

The Notes, also by Edward Waldo
Emerson, are printed at the end of each
volume. They explain the circumstances
attending the delivery of the more fa-
mous discourses, indicate the impression
made by the essays at their first pub-
lication, comment upon persons and
events mentioned in the text, and often
trace in Emerson's poetry the thought
or the phrase which appears also in his
prose.

In making a fresh examination of the
Emerson manuscripts, in preparation
for the Centenary Edition, considerable
material of marked interest, hitherto
unpublished, has been brought to light.
In the present opinion of Emerson's lit-
erary executors, there is sufficient un-
published manuscript to form two and
possibly three volumes. While the sale
of publication of this material cannot
be definitely announced at present, the
purchasers of the Centenary Edition
will have the opportunity to secure it on
publication, in a style uniform with the
preceding volumes.

The volumes will be sold separately
at \$1.75 each.

UNITED STATES ARMY IN A CURIOUS STATE OF DISORGANIZATION.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—
The United States army is in a curious state of disorganization at the present moment. This is due to the radical change in its management brought about by the adoption of the general-staff idea. The general staff is composed of some 20 officers of more or less experience who will exercise the functions heretofore employed by the various heads of the army, the quartermaster general, the adjutant general, commissary general, etc. The general staff will still furnish the influence of the lieutenant general, when that officer happens to be as obnoxious to the secretary of war as the present one. In fact, the general staff will be the whole thing, and with a secretary of war who is his own way, as does the present one, it will prove but a method by which the secretary will be the actual head of the army. The general staff will be composed by the several heads of the army departments, but this organization will be without avail, for the staff is now organized in accordance with the law of which Secretary Root was the author and chief advocate. The members are mainly young men, energetic and ambitious, and they will

SOME OLD PRINCETON LAWS.

Study Hours for Students, Who Were Expected to Be Quiet and Abstemious.
The current issue of the Princeton Alumni Weekly publishes some interesting rules which were in force at Princeton in 1800. They are taken from the "Laws of the College of New Jersey, Revised, Amended and Adopted by the Board of Trustees, in September, 1800, and are in

Quiet Season in Washington Not Without Interesting Topics

White house torn up and replaced by a narrow stone driveway. The wide asphalt drive is excessively hot in the summer and is not needed now that the general carriage approach is to the side entrance.

Senator Penrose is being talked of as a possible chairman of the Republican national committee for the next presidential campaign. His colleague, Senator Quay, is desirous that Penrose take the leading position to which her Republican majorities entitle her, and this may be done with Senator Penrose in the leading place in the national committee. Penrose has grown rapidly during the past two years in the politics of his own state, and is an apt pupil of that king of political craft, Senator Quay.

Prince Henry's Second Visit.
It is announced that Prince Henry of Prussia will make another tour of the United States, more extended, in fact, than the first. He is to present the statue of Frederick the Great to the United States government, in Washington on the occasion of his next visit, which will be timed so that he may attend the St. Louis exposition in 1904. Prince Henry showed himself the possessor of many democratic

characteristics when he made his tour in 1902. On the occasion of his visit to the capitol he was given a luncheon in the committee room of the senate committee on military affairs. It was a stand-up function but those making the arrangements placed a special table and a single chair for the prince. But he very politely declined to sit down in royal state, and stood around with a sandwich in one hand and a glass of beer in the other in perfect equality with United States senators, cabinet officers, committee clerks and others who were included in the luncheon list.

Amusement Field Open.
Western visitors to the capitol consider it a slow town even though it is one of the ideal show places of the country. There are handsome and picturesque residences, beautiful parks and streets and avenues, trees and broad squares rival the celebrated boulevards of Paris, and beyond all, in point of interest for the visitor, there are the many historical government buildings, including the magnificent congressional library building which is without an equal in the world. All of these things delight the sight-seers who come to Washington but they are not quite enough for the western visitor, who wants a little innocent amusement

mixed with his education. The capitol hasn't a roof garden, an outside concert garden, or any place where people can go for a little innocent amusement, accompanied by a drink and some music. In fact, the place is deadly dull and as puritanical as a New England village of a century gone by. The capitol presents an inviting and profitable field for some enterprising purveyor of modern amusements.

Arctic Expedition.
William I. Peters of the U. S. geological survey, is to be made second in command of the Ziegler Arctic expedition, which is preparing to make a dash for the north pole. Mr. Peters will represent the National Geographic society on the expedition, and, whether the pole will be reached or not, he will bring back some valuable scientific observations. The Ziegler party will sail for Europe on May 27, and join Captain Anthony Fiala, who is getting a vessel ready in which this latest attempt at north pole finding will be made.

Senator Spooner Busy.
Senator Spooner is a familiar figure in Washington at the present time. He is lingering at the capitol later than usual, and is doing a lot of personal work in the various departments

for his constituents. He may be met nearly every day plodding the round of the war, state, navy and other departments much like a newspaper news-gatherer, or a clerk to a senator or representative. Senator Spooner wants a special session called early in the fall. He thinks the legislation wanted by the president should be enacted before the commencement of the regular session and that this may be done the special session should be called early in October.

Opposed to Cummins.
The talk of Governor Cummins of Iowa for second place on the national ticket is not pleasing to the Republican Warwicks of the capitol. They don't want the Iowa idea injected into the coming campaign to such an extent that they will have to stand for it in all parts of the country, and no sooner did the reports come from Des Moines that Cummins was an avowed candidate for the place than Senators Lodge, Spooner and other lingers at the capitol began to blow cooling breath upon the boom. The Cummins candidacy would not have perturbed so much had not the Des Moines Register, owned by Director of the Mint Roberts, declared that Cummins could have the support of his state in

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA CONTEMPLETS A SECOND TOUR.

his candidacy. Senator Lodge, who is considered close to the president in matters political and personal, hurried down to call upon Secretary Shaw, almost before office hours. Mr. Roberts was called in and the three were closeted for several hours. When Senator Lodge came out he was asked what he thought of the Cummins boom and he replied in a surprised sort of way that he had not heard of it. He merely dropped in, he said to bid Secretary Shaw and Mr. Roberts good-by. He added that he thought it was entirely too early to be talking about the selection of a vice president. The older Republicans shake their heads at the Cummins talk. They say they want a more conservative and older man; one in whose judgment they can place entire confidence. Governor Cummins is not looked upon generally as filling the role of a safe and conservative man. His aggressive advocacy of the Iowa idea has not endeared him to the stand-pat Republicans, who regard the high protection policy of the party as sacred. They consider Cummins as radical and given to taking up side issues. Governor Cummins is about 62 years of age, and previous to his election as governor practiced law for about twenty years.

wish to live gently, but within these bounds which are favorable to morals and improvement; and a less sum will be requisite for those who receive their clothing from home, and still less for those who wish to live with economy; therefore it is "most earnestly recommended to each parent or guardian to signify to the President his acquiescence to these regulations." This was signed by Joseph Bloomfield, then governor of New Jersey and ex-officio president of the board.

A DENVER CONVICTION.

THE CONVICTION of the former county commissioners of Arapahoe county, Messrs. Watts, Phillips and Bishop, of misfeasance in office, ought to furnish a salutary lesson to public officials everywhere.

These men were accused and convicted of paying from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. in excess of a fair market price for books and stationery used by the county of Arapahoe. This county had a contract for its books and stationery, but there were many loop-holes left in that document, either accidentally or by design. At any rate, it was shown that a large part of the necessary supplies were purchased entirely outside the contract.

This conviction emphasizes the necessity for the strictest and most businesslike methods of conducting the business of the county, and of the danger which lies in leaving contracts open in order that certain concerns may be favored at the expense of the public. All public printing should be done by contract, and be the subject of competitive bids—bids which should include all classes of stationery and printing, and not a few of them, as was the case in Arapahoe.

The verdict has a larger meaning, also, in the fact that public officials are to be held to a more strict accountability to their oaths of office and to the people who put them in positions of trust.

CRIPPLE CREEK SCHEMERS.

THE ACTION of the majority of the Cripple Creek city council in ousting those members of that body who are of Democratic faith is high-handed and outrageous.

Soon after the spring election, two regularly elected Democratic members of the council were elected from their seats upon the pretense that they had been illegally elected. On Thursday night another member was ousted after a thinly disguised "hearing."

The Democracy of Cripple Creek owes it to itself to fight these cases to the end in order that the people's will may not be thwarted by a group of politicians who have evidently determined to carry out certain sinister purposes.

SAVE THE SCHOOL LANDS.

MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL, the state superintendent of public instruction, has made an earnest plea against the policy of selling state school lands. For several years past the land board has concluded that the welfare of the schools of the state would be better subserved by leasing these lands upon annual royalty than through a sale. The present land board, however, has reopened the practice of selling the lands, and although only small tracts have thus far been disposed of, it is not difficult to believe that larger ones may be sold in the months and years to come.

Thus the heritage of the children of the state of Colorado, their right to an education, will be rapidly diminished. The majority of the board makes the contention that the funds from the sale of these lands are to be placed at interest and cannot be used for any other than school purposes. But nevertheless, the best investment is in these school lands themselves. As the state of Colorado increases in population these lands will be worth more and more. New discoveries will be made upon them from year to year, and in time, they will prove to be of immense value.

Sound business judgment, therefore, would seem to require the retention of these lands practically as they now exist, securing from them a regular and steadily increasing rental, which will return a larger interest than any securities would bring.

THE DENVER SETTLEMENT.

THE DENVER labor trouble has at last been settled, and settled along the lines adopted in various other difficulties of a similar character. The salient points of the agreement are these:

The right to organize for mutual benefit is recognized, both for employees and employers.

There shall be no discrimination between union and non-union men, and no men shall be discharged either for membership or non-membership in the union.

The differences which caused the strike are to be arbitrated by a board of five on each side, and by an eleventh man, if the 10 cannot agree.

All former employees, either on strike or locked out, are to be re-employed, so far as the employer's business will permit.

All boycotts are to be declared off, and no re-employed man is to be discharged for a cause arising out of the present state of affairs.

This is an agreement very much like the one made at the conclusion of the miners' strike in Pennsylvania. It is fair to employers and employees, and while it is unfortunate that it could not have been arrived at before the strike began, it will now have the effect of clearing the atmosphere and of, perhaps, preventing further labor difficulties.

The result arrived at was due in large measure to the intermediary offices of a few prominent business men and members of the Typographical union. The latter body is in many respects the strongest and best-managed labor organization in the country.

Bella Wheeler Wilcox is kind enough to say some very pleasant things about the sunshine of Colorado. Without making invidious comparison, she concludes that California is in Class B. Her conclusion is eminently correct. Whatever things it may lack, whatever drawbacks it may have, Colorado certainly is endowed with an abundance of the sunniest kind of sunshine. The thing to do is, as Mrs. Wilcox suggests, to let the world know it.

The Cubans have finally decided to sign the treaty with the United States, which carries the provisions of the Platt amendment. They disliked very much to do it, but were morally bound to do so after accepting the island from the United States. Nevertheless, a little pressure was necessary to bring about the desired results.

The cyclones always give the Kansas and Oklahoma Associated Press men a great chance. Witness the notable effort from Alton, Oklahoma, in Sunday's issue. "The Methodist church was set on top of the paragon, where it can be seen for miles." It would have been little short of a crime to set the Methodist church on top of the Baptist paragon.

THE CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC.

THERE is a sub-tinkle more or less delicate in the Denver Wolcott organ's comment upon the president's address at Watsonville, Calif.

As reported, President Roosevelt said: "This, the greatest of all the oceans, is one which during the century opening must pass under American influence, and, as inevitably happens when a great effort comes, it means that a great burden of responsibility accompanies the effort. A nation cannot be great without paying the price of greatness, and only a craven nation will object to paying that price."

Upon this the Republican comments:

"This does not seem to have been language prepared beforehand and carefully considered in respect to the interpretation that might be placed upon it, and it is highly probable that President Roosevelt will modify it when the opportunity offers. . . . President Roosevelt knows very well that the United States cannot reduce the Pacific ocean to the condition of an American lake and that even if it had the power to do so, public sentiment in this country would sustain no such policy."

The Republican then alludes to the interest of the whole west coast of South America, Mexico, Australia, Japan, China, Russia, England, France and Germany in the solution of the Pacific problem, which if the policy outlined by the president is followed is likely to prove anything but pacific for the people of these United States; and concludes with the declaration that the president "is not able to commit the nation to so radical a policy as that of trying to establish a doctrine of domination" over the Pacific.

The president is not heeding the Republican's warning. In his Tacoma speech on Friday he is reported to have said that "the United States had to be a dominant power on the Pacific ocean. . . . We must have a decisive say in its future." This follows immediately after some rather emphatic assertions with regard to the Monroe doctrine. The collocation is unfortunate and suggestive.

How can the president reconcile this use of the words "dominant" and "decisive" with his application to foreign affairs of the range-motto "Don't draw, unless you mean to shoot." It is a hard saying! Does he mean to shoot? Is he prepared to challenge the armies and navies of the world by a claim of domination in the Pacific?

The stimulating effects of altitude and longitude are not always taken into consideration by European cabinets, and this country has not yet a club which can make good the soft speaking of our chief executive.

The Republican is right, of course, but in the present ecstatic mood of the party, it savors of party treason to question anything, from raids on chuck-wagons and "quantity and quality of children" to problems of state, which the president chooses to inject into the monotony of his long journey. The attitude of the Republican is otherwise significant, however. It suggests that ex-Senator Wolcott has finally given up the fight for presidential recognition. Is there to be discord among the western delegates to the next national convention? Is there a "little rift within the loof," as Dr. Dooley said of Wall street?

MILES WAS ORDERED TO REPORT

WHEN General Miles' report was given to the press recently, a tremendous hue and cry was raised over it by the administration newspapers, and the general was accused of dishonoring the army, of slandering its officers, of seeking to make political capital and of various other offenses. General Miles has been heard in his own behalf in a letter to the Army and Navy Register. It appears that his report on the Philippines was called forth by direct orders of the president and of the war department.

When Miles went to the Philippines, he issued orders to the officers in command that all orders hitherto in effect tending to promote or condone acts of cruelty should be immediately revoked. This was not a slanderous or dishonorable thing for the head of the army to do, but quite in line with civilized methods of warfare. Nevertheless, it stirred up Secretary Root, and he demanded of Miles, who was then in China, a special report by cable of all acts of cruelty, day and date and other data.

General Miles suggested in reply that the department wait until his return, but imperative instructions came to send the matter at once. This he did briefly, and his report given to the press a few days ago was supplementary to this.

It appears, therefore, that General Miles' crime in the eyes of the administration papers consists of but two things.

First, in issuing an order annulling all circulars which suggested, inspired or encouraged acts of cruelty.

Second, in making a report upon the subject after it had been demanded of him by the secretary of war.

So far as the assault upon the army is concerned, it is worth while to reprint this passage from General Miles' report to General George W. Davis:

"The lieutenant general is gratified to know that a very great many officers of the army, including yourself, of high rank, great experience and most commendable records, as well as those occupying subordinate positions, with their commands, have in the prosecution of hostilities in the Philippines, effectively conducted their military operations without resorting to any of the methods prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare, and attained the best results, thereby reflecting the highest credit and honor upon themselves, their commands, the army and the nation."

SUNSHINE IN COLORADO.

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.)
Traveling for two or three months through the great west teaches one accustomed to New York and New England many things.

The native westerner knows all about the east, but he knows all about the west, too, while the eastern man rarely knows anything not connected with the east or Europe.

I HAVE HEARD MUCH ALL MY LIFE OF "SUNNY CALIFORNIA," AND I FOUND INDEED MUCH SUNSHINE THERE, YET FOR REAL, CONTINUOUS, GLOWING, GOLDEN, RELIABLE SUNSHINE, COLORADO IS FAR AHEAD OF CALIFORNIA. I WONDER WE DO NOT HEAR MORE OF THAT FACT.

It is an intoxicating climate at best in the spring-time. I am a sun worshiper, and it appealed directly to my heart and mind and senses—that continual, glorious glow. And yet there is a sting and a tingle to the air that stirs people to do things and is a spur to business and social life. I saw no dull, enured or pessimistic face while in Colorado.

When the Hon. B. Benjamin Andrews forsakes free silver, the rest of the country may as well throw up the sponge.

SHORT STORIES

Entitled to Tribute.

The usual crowd was seated in the Auditorium of the Fifth Avenue hotel one night recently when an individual with an appearance of shabby gentility joined the party, and, after a somewhat verbose and grandiose recital of his own career, came to the point and asked for a quarter. Impressed with the mendicant's unusual flow of language, "Abe" Gruber said to him:

"Say, what part of the country do you hail from?"

"Sir," said the shabby one. "I first saw the light of day in the great city of Pittsburgh."

"Well," said "Abe," "any man who could do that the first day he was alive can't be a poor devil, can he—pass your hat."—(New York Times.)

Truly a Hard Lot.

Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the heiress who will marry Robert Hunter, and her brother, Philip Phelps Stokes, in the slums of New York, made a tour of the tenement house districts recently, and was much amused by the wit of an old Irish woman whom she visited.

"This good old woman said, among other things, that Miss Phelps Stokes, as her years increased, would find it hard to handle and difficult to please."

"Mind me, miss," she said, "of a talk my man and I once had."

"Pat," I asked him, "how many cowards, not including yourself, do you think live in our street?" Pat grumbled. "What, woman, do you mean by that?"

"Well, then, Pat, since you're not satisfied," says I, "how many cowards do you think live here, including yourself?"

"Even then, miss," the old woman ended. "Pat complained. Ah, a hard lot, you'll find, a hard lot to please, these men."—(Kansas City Journal.)

Hand-Made Philosophy.

Again we are sitting up nights worrying over whether a college education pays.

Some people claim that you may stock a man's brain with binomial theorems and trilateral deductions and quadratics and still have him as well as he has his cranium full of baled hay if he doesn't know how to sell Jones something for \$2 that cost \$5 cents.

Others assert that it is rank folly to permit a youth to go to college. He will get a strong personality and have him come home at the end of the term laden with six class yells and innumerable germs.

Then there are folks who argue that it is time to let the young man to see a boy where he will learn all about Latin, and Greek, and Sanscrit, and the modern languages, if he can't make you understand him over the telephone after he graduates.

There have been all kinds of education during the different epochs, and the net result of them all is that it doesn't matter how many good things are put in the head unless they stay there.—(Chicago Tribune.)

A Man of Nerve.

"Speaking about nerve," remarked "Ned" Gilmore, "I met a man the other night who has it in colossal quantity. He was an old acquaintance and came to see me about two years ago, and after pouring out a tale of woe borrowed \$50. A few nights ago I happened in the billiard room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and I saw my debtor playing. When I learned the stakes were \$50 a game I sat down and watched the contest. My acquaintance soon had lost \$150, and as he put up his cue I said to him:

"Don't you think you'd better have paid me the \$50 that you have lost three times the amount here?"

"He gazed at me for a few seconds and then took my breath away by replying:

"Good Lord, man, haven't you forgotten that yet?"

"Now that's what I call nerve."—(New York Times.)

How Could She?

She had been rather, there was no doubt about that, a mamma was administering corporal punishment. All morning she had been perverse, and now, as the maternal hand fell with depressing force upon her small person, she sobbed hysterically.

"Be still, I tell you!" said the mother, without interrupting the business in hand. "Stop crying! Stop this minute!"

The small person turned defiantly. "Well, how am I going to stop crying?" she sobbed. "When you keep a spankin' me all the time to make me cry?"—(New York Times.)

A VEIN OF HUMOR

The Two Brothers.

The mule—he is a gentle beast;

He's satisfied to be the least;

And so is man.

Like man he may be taught some tricks;

He does his work from six to six;

The mule—when he gets well he kicks;

And so does man.

The mule—he has a load to pull;

And so has man.

He's happiest when he is full;

Like man, he holds a patent pole,

And when his work's done will rejoice;

The mule—he likes to hear his voice;

And so does man.

The mule—he has his faults, 'tis true;

And so has man.

He does some things he should not do;

And so does man.

Like men he does the very best for style,

But with contentment all the while.

The mule—he has a lovely smile;

And so has man.

The mule is sometimes kind and good;

He eats all kinds of breakfast food;

And so does man.

Like men he basks at gaudy dress

And all outlandish foolishness;

The mule—accused of mulishness;

And so is man.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE EDISON OF TODAY

A recent item of news from the United States patent office furnishes a reminder of the manner in which Thomas Alva Edison maintains his primacy as the typical American inventor. By the end of March he had taken out no fewer than 701 patents, and his ordinary fees have amounted to the neat little sum of \$51,000. Such figures relate, however, only to this country. Every Edison invention of any importance has also been protected by patents abroad. The actual patents bearing his name in many languages, count up into the thousands; and the mere cost of securing them, in the way of fees, would be a handsome fortune. As to the present work of the inventor, it is a continual legal labor in getting the strongest claims, and then the herculean task of defending these grants against all comers—that is represented by millions of dollars says T. C. Martin in Harper's Weekly.

It is this expense of maintaining a patent that induced Mr. Edison to go slow of late years in resorting to the courts. He still takes out patents. Despite the fact that he is between 60 and 65 years old, he is likely to be paying for such documents through the next quarter of a century; but he prefers now the policy of concealment, and operates more and more under a regime of "trade secrets." To his way of thinking, the American patent system is the best in the world, but it does not safeguard the inventor as it ought. The delay in getting his rights recognized; the delays are frightful; and then by the time a favorable decision is won, he has effected some radical improvement that renders earlier ideas obsolete. In fact, years ago, sitting with some friends in his private library at Littlewood Park, on the Orange Mountains of New Jersey, he made a calculation of the royalties fairly due upon a prime invention then under trial in the courts. The amount was \$300,000. And he said: "I have been up to this time neither Mr. Edison nor his plaintiff company has ever received a cent of that money; and neither of them will ever get a cent. One need hardly wonder, then, that a man who has been obtaining a patent every fortnight for over thirty years should slacken, influenced by the logic of such facts, and be a bit pessimistic nowadays as to the instillable value of mere sheets of parchment with red seal."

But the tide of invention flows as strongly as ever in the Edison laboratory and while his master may not, as of old, crowd a volcanic lifetime of explosive activity into continuous sleepless vigils of forty-eight or seventy-two hours, he is just as facile, fertile and resourceful as of yore. No inventor was ever more skilful in gaining the support of capital, none was ever more successful in keeping the enthusiasm of his associates up to white heat. An "Edison man" remains an Edison man to the end of the chapter, and is proud of the stamp left upon his career or his personality by the great master. His triumphs have been shared. It is a curious fact often overlooked in Edison's life that he has always been surrounded by a willing host of coworkers, but has always held fast his leadership among them. This is by no means true of other inventors and workers; and thus may be explained his frequent successes and rare failures. Some powerful thinkers, whether from instinctive distrust or unwarranted jealousy, endeavor to hammer out their conceptions in lonely struggle, and names could be mentioned here of electrical inventors whose course seems to be their sterile seclusion. In Edison's case, the sunny, kindly temperament of the man makes for friendship; and the readiness to use anything that lies handy as a means of attaining the goal, compels him to employ talent as freely as he does raw material. There never was an inventor who by the fruits of his genius has done so much for his fellow men as he has done. There never was an inventor who kept his hand so clean. With brief pauses, he has been at it, hammering, planning and scheming and inventing, ever since he was a giant, telegraph operator, roving the West and marking his course by the stars of his battery solutions. A great many first-class inventors are charitably concentrated along one line. Edison is anything, spread out too thin. His curiosity, alert mind, and undying content with things as he finds them, drive him into a dozen lines of investigation at once. Just at the present moment, for example, the public has noticed that he is simply striving to perfect a new storage battery about which there has been a deal of talk. He is also, however, planning and scheming and inventing, ever since he was a giant, telegraph operator, roving the West and marking his course by the stars of his battery solutions. A great many first-class inventors are charitably concentrated along one line. Edison is anything, spread out too thin. His curiosity, alert mind, and undying content with things as he finds them, drive him into a dozen lines of investigation at once. Just at the present moment, for example, the public has noticed that he is simply striving to perfect a new storage battery about which there has been a deal of talk. 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State Mining News

CHAFFEE

The Gold Bug at Turret is almost cleared of water and the work of cleaning and repaving the drifts will begin in a few days.

E. T. Bowen has a car of granite ready to ship from his quarry at Ethel, near Turret. Developments continue to be entirely satisfactory.

The new plant of machinery on the Agapocite at Turret is working splendidly and the development of that property promises to continue steadily and on a large scale.

Nothing but good reports come from the Agapocite and the work is progressing rapidly and steadily. The ore increases both in quantity and value as the tunnel attains greater depth.

The Jasper continues to show up steadily better as development continues. Some of the best silver and gold ores are being established that will soon afford quite a shipping capacity.

Development of the Silver Tip property in the Turret district has been renewed with indications that the work will be continued without interruption and that the producing stage will soon be reached.

Manager E. E. Briggs of the Copper King mine informs us that seven men are now at work on the property located out of the company will commence shipping ore to the Saluda smelter either the last of this week or the first of next.

A. F. Ducey has made a new departure in mining in the vicinity of Turret by taking the first of the week a specimen of his find. The specimen, when oxidized by Bode the druggist, was found to be a very large per cent of gold. Several different kinds of garnets were found in the analysis, and it is the supply in large enough the property will be of much value.

Some parties have recently been examining the old Calumet iron mine, though with what object is not known. The prospectors have taken up the track of the Calumet branch but it is not carried out, but on the contrary it is more likely that the branch will be improved and some of the portion washed away rebuilt for the accommodation of the street cars.

General Manager Rittner of the Cleopatra has practically closed a deal for a plant of machinery for the Cleopatra mine and hopes within a short time to have the property examined by Prof. Arthur Lakes, acknowledged to be without a superior in the west, and will prosecute the development along the line of his competent advice.

Six men are now at work on the Vivandiere, opening a drift at the 600-foot level by which they hope to tap the rich ore shoot that was exposed in the 500-foot level. This is the shoot that was worked for 200 years and it was found that the shipping ore was produced. Everything looks very bright for the Vivandiere, nearly all the bills of the company are paid and the rest will be settled as soon as presented. The general character of the operations and the work is being pushed rapidly along.

LAWSON

The business men of Lawson are very much pleased with the present prospects for the old camp for the coming summer. While in conversation with several of the leading merchants of the place, the first of this week, they expressed themselves as more than ready to do the business of the place during the past few months. One gentleman stated that at the present time there were more men at work in and about Lawson than he has seen within the past 15 years. Every man that works here has it for the asking and it is not many camps today that can be spoken of in this way.

A large number of the old mines are again being opened after the present season. A large number of the new ones being opened by capitalists who have visited the district the past month looking for properties and have decided on Lawson as being the place to spend their money. The old camp and a new one which cannot be excelled in America for production, considering the amount of work done.

The Commodore company started to drive a tunnel in the base of the Elephant mountain, but the well-known ledge which exists there is a tunnel is at present in about 400 feet, and will have to be driven 2,000 feet before the old Red Elephant lode is reached. This lode will be from this old mine alone that over \$4,000,000 has been taken. Some of the richest ore ever uncovered in the lower end of the district was found in the old Red Elephant mine. The company owning the property is the Commodore Mining company, a close corporation and has plenty of capital with which to push its plans. The company is now in the hands of the Commodore Mining company, which is a well-known mining man, Mr. E. A. Reynolds.

Work on the East Red Elephant is being steadily pushed ahead by Mr. Reynolds, manager of the property. The company would soon install a large plant of machinery so that the main tunnel can be driven as rapidly as possible. This tunnel is being driven to cut the many known lodes that cross at a depth of about 750 feet from the surface. All these lodes will be cut at right angles so that drifting on them will be made very easy. This company has a very bright future before it, and with the kind of men that are in the wheel the advantage will be well taken care of. Some of the best mining men in the state have interested themselves in this proposition, and they intend to see it through. Several men are employed on the property and this number will be greatly increased within a few weeks.

The Last Chance mine is being worked by St. Louis capitalists under the management of Mr. Stannish of Lawson. There has been new boiler and hoist recently placed at the mine which is located on Silver creek just a short distance from Lawson and the railroad. The property consists of about 250 acres above the famous Old Joe Reynolds mine. Drifting on the lode has been commenced, with very satisfactory results. A very good vein has recently been encountered which gives great promise of developing into a large permanent ore body. Some very rich mineral has already been taken from this lode. All the machinery has been set and is in working order. Six men are employed on the property at the present time and this number will be increased as the demand calls for. Mr. Stannish is very much pleased with the present prospects of his company and with the

proper development work some great lodes will be discovered.

GUNNISON

The Pure Gold Mining & Milling company of Denver has resumed work on its property south of Gunnison in the Gold Belt. The main shaft, which is run into 240 feet, will be sunk and levels run into the vein. The 230-foot level will also be extended. The company has taken out some ore which runs high in gold and copper.

The Enterprise mine in the Tin Cup district is being worked by the Enterprise mine in the upper tunnels which is running 330 in to the top. This discovery was made in the 3,000-foot tunnel level, where considerable ore is showing. The company also has splendid mineral in the upper tunnels which makes the mine capable of producing extensively. A large force of men is kept constantly at work on development and much ore has been blocked out. Some of the veins are extensive and the shipping capacity is good.

The Enterprise mine is one of the largest propositions in the Tin Cup district and is promoted by Boston capital. It is owned and operated by the Taylor Pack Mining company, which is now working the mine in the Box Canon district is looking promising. Levels are being driven from the upper shaft on the vein and a crosscut tunnel is being driven to cut the vein level.

The vein is proving continuous and the company is well satisfied with the mine's condition. The Akron company at Whitepine is pushing work on its tunnel which is in over 3,300 feet and the operators expect to uncover a fine body of ore. The company's concentrator at North Star may be leased to operators of other properties.

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be treated, and several hundred tons have been contracted for by Arps Bros. from Mineral Farm.

George B. Croft and H. M. Allison have resumed work on the lower end of the Quarry Chief at the edge of the amphitheater. The tunnel is in 350 feet and its extension will be pushed rapidly. The five men now working have encountered some good pay ore and indications point to a good paying property before the summer closes.

David Wood is working a good force on the Quarry Chief and last week shipped a twenty-ton car to Durango. This property promises to be a steady shipper of good pay ore all summer. Mr. Wood has a fine wagon road from the city to the mouth of the tunnel and has complete buildings for the successful working of the mine.

The Sneffels district will largely increase its output this year. The Government has not yet ordered a mine in a short time and will be a steady shipper. The damages caused by the snowslide are being repaired as fast as possible. George T. Bradley will work a good force of men on the Sneffels in a short time and will soon commence active operations on the Altona. A good force will be worked on the Sneffels and Campy and Red.

The Enterprise mine is one of the largest propositions in the Tin Cup district and is promoted by Boston capital. It is owned and operated by the Taylor Pack Mining company, which is now working the mine in the Box Canon district is looking promising. Levels are being driven from the upper shaft on the vein and a crosscut tunnel is being driven to cut the vein level.

The vein is proving continuous and the company is well satisfied with the mine's condition. The Akron company at Whitepine is pushing work on its tunnel which is in over 3,300 feet and the operators expect to uncover a fine body of ore. The company's concentrator at North Star may be leased to operators of other properties.

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MINES AND MINING

SHIPMENT FROM THE MINT.

Cripple Creek, May 21.—Two carloads of ore left the Mint property today, shipped to one of the last samplers. They also received returns from a three carload shipment sent out the latter part of last week, which gave values of better than \$40 to the ton.

The prospects were never brighter at the Mint Consolidated company's grounds than right at the present time. The company is doing a considerable amount of work and is meeting with good results. Development is being extended on the lower levels, and in the three lower ones ore is being shipped which will make a production of 200 tons per month.

The ore shoot opened in the lower level is named the lower level and is between two and three feet, it all being of smelting grade, and runs between \$40 and \$50 to the ton. W. R. Foley, the president of the company, is now giving his full attention to the ore shoot, which he believes in the near future that he will open up one of the big shipments of the camp on Mint territory.

A five-carload shipment was consigned today to the Economic mill from the Darnell lease on the Trail property. The ore will run between \$15 and \$20 to the ton. Lessee Darnell and associates are operating the north 400 feet of the claim, and a large body of low grade ore has been encountered.

The lessees are operating through the Hawson tunnel, on the territory of the Moore company, and are breaking up the eight feet of the lower level. Where the tunnel cuts into the ore, it is 250 feet below the surface, so the lessees have considerable virgin stopping ground above them, where it is known the ore shoot will run, and have plenty of time before they reach the ore which they ought to make good money from their operations.

Little Bassie. Drifting is in progress in the bottom level below the water level of the Little Bassie claim, and while no ore has been encountered, it is believed the ore shoot will be found in a very short time. The property is under lease to Wyncoop and others, who are doing a great amount of work.

Grotto. Lessee Ellithorpe, operating on the Grotto property on Bull hill, is getting out a shipment that he estimates will return values of better than \$100 a ton. The property is owned by the Grotto and so far has proved very pocket. The entire surface in this vicinity pans free gold and it is his intention to strip the surface and ship the wash as far down as bed rock, at the same time continuing development work on the ore shoot.

Beebe and associates, leasing on the Silver Tip, adjoining the Grotto, are prospecting from the main shaft that is clear to the bottom of the ore shoot that is being mined near the surface. Both properties are controlled by the United Gold Mines company.

ON THE IRONCLAD. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 22.—Operations are being pushed at the Ironclad mine on the same named hill and surprises may be in store for many of the people of the district as the lower level is being opened up. The Ironclad mine today is the largest low grade proposition to be found within the productive area of the Cripple Creek district, and the Globe Mining & Reduction company which is operating on the lower level is doing a good size force of men at the present time. The ore is being treated at their new mill now in operation at the town of Goldfield.

The principal work is being done in the sixth level, below the point at which the mine was opened. The ore is being mined some time ago below the sixth level, and a winze has been sunk through the loose dirt for a depth of 65 feet. A drift was run from the bottom of the mine to the level of the winze, which now permits the handling of rock very economically. It is the intention of the lessees to handle every pound of ore as automatically as possible, and they are breaking rock and landing it in the bins at an average cost of \$1 per ton.

In driving from the bottom of the 65-foot level the operators went through seven feet of ore, which was of low grade, averaging \$10 to the ton, and then to the top, where occasional streaks and pockets of a much higher grade of rock. All of it, however, is an ideal cyaniding proposition. There are any number of veins in this property. In fact, it is practically all ore, and the work is being done in all directions, they varying from three to 25 feet in width.

The ground which is now being worked is very soft and little powder has to be used to loosen the rock. A few men are working on the level, and right now here are several thousand tons of ore broken and ready to be hoisted, it being estimated that in the cave-in fully 2,000 tons of ground has loosened, and now all that is needed is a force of men to get it out. The ore is being mined at a very rapid rate, and it is estimated that the ore will be mined at a rate of 100 tons per day.

Waco Weta. Stanton and others have taken a lease on the Waco Weta on Bull hill, and are contemplating starting work in a few days. The property shows a large amount of low grade, free milling ore, and the new lessees are making arrangements for the erection of a cyanide plant, and are now working on the level to treat the ore as yet no definite arrangements have been arrived at, but a deal will in all probability be consummated by the middle of next week.

Hull City. The Independence Consolidated has completed the work of sinking the main shaft on the Hull City to the depth of 1,350 feet, and expects to have a sump finished and the pumps in place by Sunday night at the latest. Development work is being done on the depth and work resumed to larger extent on the ore deposits in the lower levels. The production of late has been rather small, but a decided increase will be made from this time on.

Blue Bird. A shipment of 20 tons was sent out today by Tanner and Lynch, who are operating on the north end of the Blue Bird on Bull hill. The ore was broken in the 600-foot level of the mine, and is coming from the opposite side of the shaft from which they have been working of late. The new strike shows over two feet of ore, filled with fine particles of silvite, and the entire vein will average over \$20 to the ton.

Delmonico. The Rocky Mountain Leasing company, operating on the south end of the Delmonico, is hoisting ore from a fluorine vein recently encountered at a depth of 100 feet. The vein shows pay values, and the initial shipment of 20 tons was sent out today by the lessees.

Sinking has also been resumed and the large three-compartment shaft will be sunk downward until a depth of 500 feet is reached.

GOLD SOVEREIGN SHIPMENT. Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, May 23.—One of the Wells Fargo Express company wagons picked up to the first national bank of this city this afternoon and loaded 52 sacks of ore which was consigned to that line.

to Denver. The ore came from the Gold Sovereign property and has been deposited at different times during the last 30 days in the bank. The 52 sacks will weigh in the neighborhood of 2,800 pounds, and it is expected to run from \$2 to \$

